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E. Europe Events Show Capitalist System 'Crisis'

AU2206114690 Tirana ATA in English 0902 GMT 22 Jun 90

[" 'Insecure in Face of the Future'—The Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (ATA)—As a result of the latest events in the Eastern Europe, other political forces, mainly of right wing orientation, came to power in these countries, Lulzim Cota writes in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT. In their electoral programs and later in the governmental ones, they sought the outlets from the crisis in the market capitalist economy. Besides this, also the Western creditors who will the application of these programs condition the granting of aids and credits with the obligatory and speedy transition in the market economy. All the Eastern European countries have begun to enter this road one after the other.

It is not long since the development of the events last fall in the Eastern Europe that the working masses there are faced with an ever insecure future, the author goes on. The economic and political situation in the Eastern European countries has worsened. A tendency for a speedy increase of unemployment and social tension is being noticed.

This insecurity for the future has as well mounted the social tension, stimulated the speedy development of the social wounds as criminality, prostitution, drug addiction, etc. The unemployed, mainly young, are the main contingents of the organised crime in these countries. All the countries have officially announced on a mounting criminality during and after the events in the Eastern European countries.

The international bourgeoisie is using once more the development of the events in Eastern Europe last fall and the disillusions and tediousness that began too early in these countries to intensify the attacks against the socialist values. But, they are an expression and part of the crisis of the capitalist system, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

'World Reaction' Active in Romanian Events

AU2106182690 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Jun 90 p 4

[Arben Karapici article: "What Is Happening in Romania?"]

[Excerpts] With the political instability which has accompanied them, the events in the countries of East Europe have failed to justify the hopes of the patricipants. Both in places where these events took a peaceful course and in those where social conflicts led to open violence, initial elation has quickly given way to disillusion and anxiety. It is Romania, whose road of reform led through a whole river of blood during events at the end of last year, which is at present feeling the greatest distress.

In recent days, Romania has been faced with its most serious crisis in the last six months. As has been reported, the Romanian police intervened in clashes on Wednesday, in order to bring an end to an antigovernment protest, and dispersed a crowd which had blocked a main street in the center of Bucharest for seven consecutive weeks. [passage omitted]

Events with repercussions such as those in Romania this week have drawn particular attention, and the public and the international community have reason to be concerned and to ask what is happening in Romania. After the overthrow of Ceausescu's personal dictatorship, a period of democracy was introduced. In the free elections on 20 May this year, the National Salvation Front won 66 percent of the votes, while Ion Iliescu was elected president with 83 percent of the votes. Dozens of parties and associations of various kinds aiming to acquire a share of power took part in these elections, and many domestic and foreign observers have stated that "the voting was free, peaceful, and enthusiastic." Speaking to a group of journalists from REUTER and the French television network TF-1 after these elections on 21 May, the Romanian president declared: "We want to reach the level of advanced countries in the world by the end of the century."

However, the way in which events developed this week, in which the activities of world reaction were evident, showed clearly that there are still extremist right wing forces in Romania which want fascism, murder, and dictatorial violence, and for Romania to pass from the frying pan into the fire. In a statement on Wednesday evening, the Romanian president accused "the dark forces which are trying to reimpose a fascist regime by force," adding that the current violence "is part of organized efforts to remove by violence the country's elected leadership." In the Romanian events which closed a shocking week, it was also clear that the forces which desire fascism do not care either for pluralism, free elections, or democracy. They do not respect but oppose the will of the people who, in December, fought for democracy and are now trying to consolidate it.

Minister Lists Measures To Alleviate Shortages

AU2706172290 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 26 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Margit Terziradeva report: "Minister Marinova Believes the Market Can Be Relieved"]

[Text] At a meeting with the Federal Council of the Consumers Federation, which was founded in May, Minister Ekaterina Marinova announced that the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services will control the distribution of goods in extremely short supply, supplying fixed and agreed upon quantities of these goods to all municipalities. The local organs of state power and the public are entitled to decide which measures should be taken to cut off the channels through which commodity funds are being illegally removed. The possibility must also be ensured for all citizens to be supplied with the most essential items.

The difficulties which the domestic market is experiencing at the moment arise primarily from the severe limitations imposed this year on the import of raw and other materials for light industry. For example, every refrigerator contains imported components valued at about $120, and a television contains $50 to $90 worth of imported parts. For this reason, some strain will still remain during the following months in ensuring supplies of televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, and other household appliances for the population. For the same reason, the market will continue to experience shortages of woolen and cotton textiles, as well as footwear.

During the third quarter the stores will receive deliveries of 15,000 tonnes of laundry detergents, which means that the situation in the stores is expected to almost return to normal.

There is every reason to expect normal market supplies of milk, meat, and diary and meat products. The interruptions in supplies here are mainly caused by organizational weaknesses in purchasing, which in practice is still the monopoly of the state organizations.

The lack of flour in the stores is caused not by shortages of this product, but by packaging problems. Rice supplies will also be sufficient to meet demand until the new harvest.

Urgent steps have been taken to import 18,350 tonnes of sugar from Poland, 12,500 tonnes from France, and 23,000 tonnes from Thailand. It has become known that agreement has been reached with Cuba on the delivery of 110,000 tonnes of sugar before the end of the year. About 35 percent of the total amount of sugar is supplied to the commodity fund, while the remainder goes to enterprises in the food and tobacco industry. It is considered that this prevents the sugar being used for the home production of alcohol for drinking.

The members of the Federal Council of the Consumers' Federation insisted that the ministry should reconsider this ratio, which makes it possible for a large amount of the sugar to be supplied to the consumer in a refined state, therefore commanding a much higher price, and at the same time deprives thousands of citizens of the opportunity to utilize fruits to prepare homemade preserves, compotes, and juices, something which makes family budgeting noticeably easier and also improves the market during the winter.

The Consumers' Federation insists on wide publicity being given to the quantities of goods in short supply which will be delivered to each municipality, and also calls for stricter control over trading and firm measures against rampant speculation.

Commentary Urges Urgent Economic Reforms

AU2706112590 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 26 Jun 90 p 4

[Ivan Ivanov commentary: "Economy and Calculations After Elections"]

[Text] The postelection calculation of the number of votes received and the number of deputies in the future Grand National Assembly, as well as the representation of the separate political parties and social forces in the new parliament are important. They indicate that the voters completely rejected any economic model other than a market economy. This is an undisputable fact.

It also is indisputable that the voters are seriously concerned with the possible uncontrollable economic shocks during the transition, such as the "explosive" development of inflation and unemployment, development of speculation and corruption, exacerbation of social tension and conflicts, a sharp deterioration of the ecological situation, and the proliferation of crime and negative social phenomena. The majority of the people understood that such phenomena are inevitable in any market-oriented reform package, however, under conditions of "shock therapy," they acquire an unacceptably sharp character.

At the same time, the voters understood that the present situation—deteriorating production, chronic violations in supply of raw and other materials, shortages, creeping inflation, and empty shelves and stores—must immediately change. At the end of 1989 and the beginning of 1990 the collapse of the national economy seemed certain. Nevertheless, the government succeeded to tame this process to a large extent. This is a unique achievement. Now, even before the new parliament begins to adopt the legal basis of the socially-oriented market economy, we must activate the initiative in the private, cooperative, and first of all—the public sectors. It would be naive to expect immediate successes in the spheres of private property and the newly created cooperatives. Those cooperatives are not numerous; they exist in specific branches of the economy, lack market experience, and are oriented toward making a quick profit. The main achievements must be in the state industrial enterprises and the big agricultural cooperatives, from where the support for reviving the other sectors should come.

The composition of the Grand National Assembly reflects an existing national consensus: We want real

economic changes under conditions of sufficient social security, and we want those changes immediately.

BSP Deputy Tomov Discusses Party 'Development'

AU2706205490 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 26 Jun 90 pp 1,2

[Interview with Assistant Professor Aleksandur Tomov, deputy to the Grand National Assembly and member of the Bulgarian Socialist Party Supreme Council, by Yordanka Nachkova; place and date not given: "I Cherish Renewal More Than Power"]

[Excerpts] [Nachkova] Aleksandur Tomov is our interviewee today, introducing a new VECHERNI NOVINI report on problems of the Bulgarian Socialist Party's [BSP] further development and renewal.

Comrade Tomov, the BSP was the winner of the recent Grand National Assembly elections. How will this victory influence the processes of renewal within the party?

[Tomov] I would not celebrate a victory heralded with trumpets. The BSP was undoubtedly the winner in the current elections, but this was only an intermediate test, an intermediate victory within the much wider framework of the battle for innovating Bulgarian society. The BSP already passed similar tests related to the 10 November 1989 events, to the extraordinary party congress, and in connection with changing the party's name. Neverthless, we are still facing the longest stretch of the road toward restructuring.

I think that had the opposition, represented by the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], not adopted such extremely nihilist positions regarding the BSP, our party's reform could have been much more thorough. Under the given circumstances, especially throughout the period after February and March 1990, however, the BSP willingly, or unwillingly, was forced to neglect its own affairs and devote more attention to its self-defense and survival. The general state of our society prompted us to "closely rally our ranks," to the detriment of the party's reformist potential. Therefore, though agreeing in principle with the thesis that reforms within the BSP are still insufficient, I cannot accept the idea that the evil intentions of the apparatus should be solely responsible for that state of affairs.

[Nachkova] Has the situation changed?

[Tomov] I think that the election results and the generally awaited alleviation of political tension are opportunities for the BSP to complete its own restructuring. Today we finally have the opportunity to implement our objectives which we could not achieve at the extraordinary congress and during the March to April 1990 period.

The BSP should demonstrate that it remains in power, not for the sake of ruling, but for the sake of finally overcoming its neo-Stalinist inheritance. Renewal and restructuring are by far more valuable than power. The intellectual renewal, the establishment of democratic economic and political structures, and our country's European integration—these are the criteria which should inspire our progress.

Therefore, I am convinced that this is the right moment for even greater, fundamental reforms within the BSP for the sake of its accelerated transformation into a modern, European, socialist party.

[Nachkova] Exactly what kind of reforms do you have in mind?

[Tomov] In the first place, new party structures likely to make the party more widely accessible to society, to the intelligentsia, to the young people, and to the workers, are required. Our party still lives in splendid isolation. The reason that we lost the elections in some of the single-mandate areas was precisely because the election campaign took place among BSP members only. We met and talked to each other. We should overcome our isolation. [passage omitted]

[Nachkova] Would this not cause the party's disintegration by splitting it into many opposing factions?

[Tomov] This is precisely the point which requires the skill of establishing a balance between intra-party pluralism and what we call democratic unity. I think that this specific balance has been achieved. Had we disregarded the principle of democratic unity prior to the elections, the party would have disintegrated, it would have melted like snow, as it happended in the other East European countries. [passage omitted]

[Nachkova] Let me ask you, all the same, what is the BSP aspiring for—for unity, or for democracy?

[Tomov] For both. Real democracy cannot exist as long as common principles are not observed, while civilized unanimity cannot exist without democracy.

[Nachkova] You are chairman of the Movement For Democratic Socialism Coordination Council which is also called DEMOS, and which is one of the BSP's intra-party reformist currents. Can you describe the goals of this movement from the point of view of the party's renewal?

[Tomov] We advocate the prompt convening of a new party congress expected to adopt decisions guaranteeing the party's decisive democratization. Along with perfecting the party's democratization and introducing pluralistic structures, which I already mentioned, the congress should adopt serious personnel changes and overcome the apparatchik-like style of work which is one of the party's greatest shortcomings. It should adopt documents specifying the party's political line within the period following the general elections and preceding the municipal elections. These are, perhaps, the main objectives of Demos [Democratic Opposition of Slovenia], for the time being. Naturally, we are pursuing others, such as the BSP's more active participation in the Socialist International, a resolute assessment of the party's and country's history, and so forth.

[Nachkova] Does this mean that you would like the BSP to become a social democratic party?

[Tomov] I do not like cliches. We are, and we should remain, a socialist party, we must revive the true socialist ideal and reveal its genuine democratic spirit. This is the only method of restoring the people's confidence.

[Nachkova] Did the people not demonstrate their confidence at the elections?

[Tomov] I think that their vote of confidence applied to our will for changes, rather than to already accomplished changes. Therefore, it should be described as a confidence vote that obliges us more than it flatters. [passage omitted]

SDS 'Intellectuals': Mladenov Video 'Authentic'

AU2706202790 Sofia BTA in English 1955 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jun (BTA)—The video record from which President Petur Mladenov is seen saying "The best thing to do is let the tanks come," aired by the Television Studio of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), is authentic. This is guaranteed by the intellectuals who worked for the Election-Campaign Studio of the SDS. Their declaration, broadcast this evening by the Bulgarian Television, has been signed by more than twenty eminent Bulgarian writers, film directors, cameramen, editors and assistants of the studio.

The Prosecuting Magistracy began an investigation of the circumstances in which the material was filmed and prepared for broadcast. (The record was made on December last year when Mr. Petur Mladenov failed to calm down the demonstrators who had gathered in front of the National Assembly, demanding the immediate revocation of the text in the Constitution which guaranteed the leading role of the Communist Party.) The Prosecuting Magistracy required the original video tape and the camera it had been filmed with. The SDS, in whose possession the original is, stated they were ready to deliver it to an authoritative expert commission comprising foreign specialists and representatives of the SDS. The Prosecuting Magistracy also suggested the participation of foreign experts and Bulgarian specialists appointed by the SDS and other public organizations which insist on clarifying the case. The Union of Film Workers insists that the prosecuting authorities should work with the material only in the presence of the author of the video record and of representatives of the Union of Film Workers.

Efforts To Resolve Students Strikes Reported

AU2806072990 Sofia BTA in English 2047 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jun (BTA)—The students' strike which has been going on for a second week now was in the center of the debates at this evening's meeting held in the Office of the President. All participants shared the opinion that the conflict should be settled the soonest possible by finding a mutually acceptable and law-abiding approach which would accommodate the interests of the students and the public interests.

It is true that our strike has created some problems, but in our opinion it is not us who should shoulder the responsibility for them, but those who have been ignoring us for two weeks, Atanas Kirchev, representative of the Strike Committee of the University of Sofia, told the journalists who interviewed him after the meeting.

The Office of the President announced that the meeting was attended by leaders of the major political forces, of public organizations and movements, National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov, Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov, ministers and rectors. The meeting was held with the participation of Atanas Kirchev, chairman of the students' Strike Committee, and Nikolay Leontiev, chairman of the Students for Democracy Organization.

It was agreed to work out a draft for an agreement between the participants in the meeting which would make it possible to call off the strike the soonest possible. The basic principles to be laid down in the draft were also agreed.

Atanas Kirchev informed the journalists that the delegates of the striking students went to the meeting with two proposals: to organize a news conference with the participation of representatives of the major political parties, of the state and public institutions which saw to it that the elections be held fairly and freely and of the strikers; to set up a parliamentary-cum-public commission which should study all reports of violations of the Election Law. These proposals are related to one of the students' demands, but, according to Kirchev, they have not received a satisfying reply yet.

As to the demand for the resignation of the leader of the Bulgarian Television, Pavel Pisarev, the representative of the Strike Committee said he had been left with the impression that the ruling circles are afraid that a precedent might be created if Pisarev was dismissed from the television under pressure from the outside.

The spokesman of the Sofia University Strike Committee, Vasil Petrov, also considers that the whole responsibility for the disturbance of the normal work at the higher education establishments should be borne by the institutions and the bodies to which the students have addressed their demands. In his opinion a deliberate attempt is being made to protract the settlement of the problem and the stress has been shifted on the strike itself, thus creating tensions in the country and prejudicing the public against the strikers.

In connection with some opinions expressed at the meeting that the strike is being made use of by some political forces, Atanas Kirchev underlined that the students' actions and demands had not been coordinated with anybody and that the strike had not been inspired by the Union of Democratic Forces.

According to Vasil Petrov at the moment all higher schools in Sofia, except for two, are on strike. The institutes in Blagoevgrad, Gabrovo, Svishtov and the University of Veliko Turnovo have also joined the strike. Some students from the University of Sofia, the University of Veliko Turnovo, the Institute of Drama Art and the Institute of Civil Engineering in Sofia have declared hunger strikes. One of the students who is on a hunger strike in Veliko Turnovo has been taken to hospital because his health declined; the other eleven students are also in a poor state of health.

Occupation Strike Begins in Varna

AU2806095690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] On 28 June, students at the Varna Higher Machine-Technological Institute announced that they have occupied their institute in support of the students' strikes throughout the country. A strike committee consisting of four members was elected. The students rely on the solidarity of their colleagues in the city.

Yordan Yorgov, a lecturer at the institute, obtained the consent of the striking students to continue his functions at the institute's office. His task is to inform the candidate-students from the Varna, Mikhaylovgrad, Sofia, and Plovdiv Oblasts about the rules of applying to the institute and the date of the admission examination.

More Protests Against Rights, Freedoms Movement

AU2706202690 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jun (BTA)—Dispatches from Ruse, Khaskovo and Kurdzhali inform that signatures are being collected under a petition to the president and the Bulgarian Parliament in which it is insisted on cancelling the registration of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF) as a political party and on expelling its national representatives from the Grand National Assembly.

The protests against the registration of the MRF (which united mainly ethnic Turks) as a political party have become more frequent after it became clear that it will have representatives of its own in parliament and that it is the third biggest force in the National Assembly, although its M.P.'s are much less in number than those of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) and the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS). The protests come mainly from the areas populated by compact masses of Muslims.

Organizers of the protests against the MRF are the Fatherland Party of Labour, the Committee for the Protection of National Interests and the Bulgarian National Radical Party.

Articles have appeared in the press in which the thesis is defended that the registration of the MRF is illegal and that it runs counter to the provisions contained in the Constitution and the Parties Law, according to which the formation of parties on a religious or ethnic basis is banned. The "hesitant position" of the major political forces on the MRF is also criticized. Some publications recall the assimilation policy of the totalitarian regime which caused the "mass excursion" to Turkey last year and gave rise to a lot of problems in the country.

DUMA Analyzes Appeal for Ethnic Tolerance

AU2706115590 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 26 Jun 90 p 1

[Vasil Popov report: "Public Council on Ethnic Issue Adopted Appeal to Bulgarian People"]

[Excerpt] The brief text of the draft appeal to the Bulgarian people evoked rather long debates on ethnic issues. The council was convened at the initiative of Stanko Todorov. The leaders of the political parties and public movements took part in the meeting.

The meeting was prompted by certain recent events, which again could exacerbate the situation and produce ethnic conflicts. Stanko Todorov pointed out that the ethnic issue can and must be viewed in the spirit of the 19 January 1990 National Assembly Declaration, and that any action, prior to discussing the issue, could only harm Bulgaria's national interests.

After about one-and-a-half hours, the meeting which began rather late on 25 June, acquired the character of a regular roundtable session. The responsible secretary of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms protested against the statement of Sobadzhiev and accused DUMA of publishing articles in which blood is invoked. Afterward, Dr. Ivan Georgiev cited a shocking example of ethnic hatred, which prompted Elka Konstantinova to state that nationalism is a continuation of totalitarianism, and that the nationalists should be eliminated once and for all. According to Bakhnev, not all eggs should be placed in the same basket.

"I am a Bulgarian and I shall not hesitate to defend my country," Dr. Dertliev said and appealed for all to break away from the narrow ethnic attitude in discussing ethnic issues.

The text of the appeal was discussed and adopted even later. Only the beginning of the document remained unchanged. It points out that ensuring civic peace and national consensus following the elections for the Grand National Assembly, as well as further developing the democratic processes that have begun, depend upon all Bulgarian citizens. [passage omitted on the text of the appeal]

Dzhurov Defended Against Opposition Accusations

AU2406150590 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Jun 90 p 1

[Captain Ivan Genov commentary: "With Dignity"]

[Text] On its front page yesterday, DEMOKRATSIYA published a short but aggressive editorial insert which announced with solemn enthusiasm: "Troyan has defeated the Communist apparatchiks. General Dzhurov lost the elections." I do not know how much this conforms with moral standards that the chief editor of a newspaper should

use the pages of his own daily for announcing his own election victory over his own competitor in such an "appropriate" manner. Let us not mention the tone of the ensuing report which used expressions, such as "operation trump card was successful." Such expressions are hardly compatible with the good manners which the champion of the opposition press is always boasting about. The report is actually full of propaganda cliches, such as the stories about "lies, threats, pressure, and blackmail," which are "confirmed" by the alleged, sensational announcement, "submitted to the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] headquarters in Troyan, that the minister distributed 60 leva and a bottle of plum brandy (the label was not indicated) per man to the gypsies of Troyan...." In trying to sound more convincing, the daily's Troyan correspondent further added: "What can be done? The Army is rich and the wine cellars of the Ministry of Defense are well stocked." I would not say that I am surprised by this method of briefing one's readers based on unconfirmed and far-fetched information (and it is not the first time that this happens). I am rather impressed by the common maliciousness which transpires from the editorial insert and from the report on elections in Troyan. In this case, it would have been much more appropriate and an expression of political maturity, and tolerance to address a gentlemanly congratulations to an honorable political competitor. He can be called honorable because some high ranking SDS apparatchiks, such as Doctor Zhelyu Zhelev for example, preferred not to face the thorny path of direct confrontation on the majority lists, but to wait and see how things are going, under the comfortable protection of the proportional system where they had placed themselves in leading positions. As I already wrote, if we assess this particular case in a realistic and objective manner, we should come to the conclusion that General Dobri Dzhurov's second defeat in the last election round categorically refutes the constant complaints of the opposition about the elections being manipulated.

I am increasingly convinced that by pointing out its occasional successes in individual constituencies, the opposition is postponing a serious, but inevitable, analysis of the reasons for the election disaster which the SDS suffered both on 10 and 17 June, reasons which were essentially based on domestic issues. Such an analysis would be very useful both for the leaders and for the rank and file supporters of the opposition. For the time being, apart from the highly emotional and infinitely exaggerated announcements on election violations, I have not come across a single self-critical, or analytical commentary examining the question why 4 million Bulgarian voters did not give their confidence to the SDS, after all.

Another crucial problem which concerns all of us has also been avoided by the opposition. It is the question how the SDS sees its role and place in the postelection period. It is the question of whether the opposition intends to proceed further along the path of petty squabbles, propaganda skirmishes, and permanent confrontation, or whether it will finally engage in a serious self-examination, in order to develop as a modern, constructive opposition of the European kind. Personally, I would like this to happen as soon as possible, in a more peaceful and dignified manner.

Dogan Interviewed on Relations With Turkey

AU2706181090 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 27 Jun 90

["Bulgaro-Turkish Relations Are in Tune With Good Manners, According to Ahmed Dogan"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jun (BTA)—Every attempt to relate the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF) with the Republic of Turkey and with the Turkish Majlis is inadequate and untrue, said today Ahmed Dogan, special guest of a marathon broadcast on the Bulgarian Radio.

The MRF leader added that the movement does not find it necessary to ask Turkey for help, and as an organization whose object of activities are mainly human rights and freedoms, it turns for aid and support mainly to the world public.

In reply to listeners Dogan said that the MRF is engaged with the Bulgarian citizens who are now in Turkey and "it would not be right to remain silent concerning their problems." He expressed hope that along with changes in Bulgaria many of those people will make their final choice of the country in which they will live.

Commenting on Bulgaro-Turkish relations Dogan said that "he has not seen extremism or relations which are not in tune with good manners in the period after November 10, 1989." He said "Ankara was well disposed to democratization in Bulgaria."

Asked about the several mass migrations of Bulgarian Muslims to Turkey over the last decades Ahmed Dogan said that both Sofia as well as Ankara bear responsibility for fuelling periodical migration psychoses. He spoke about the need to avoid future similar psychoses and said eventual actions of foreign forces in this direction would equal interference in Bulgaria's internal affairs.

Ahmed Dogan characterized the national concord and unity as the only way for the country.

Dogan explained his recent statement that "Bulgaria's road to Europe is covered by an Islamic carpet," which caused a great stir and was differently interpreted. The MRF leader said that he meant the effective and rational use of Bulgaria's traditional friendly relations with the Arab world, of the Arab markets and capitals as a lever for taking Bulgaria out of the economic crisis.

He said the loyalty of all Bulgarian citizens to their fatherland is the basic principle of the MRF activity and rejected accusations that the movement disseminated a map of Bulgaria with the Turkish flag. Dogan defined as "inaccurate and foolish" the notion "Muslim Bulgaria" and said he will check if the accusations about the use of this notion by a MRF M.P. candidate during his pre-election campaign were true.

The MRF leader said that the movement will struggle to provide four school lessons per week in Turkish to the children of Bulgarian Turks and will publish a newspaper in Bulgarian and Turkish.

Government Session on Currency Exchange, Exports

LD2206003390 Prague CTK in English 1907 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 21 (CTK)—The Federal Government decided today to suspend further screenings to which it gave its consent at the request of political parties and movements on May 21, 1990. The government came to the conclusion that the issue should be reconsidered by the newly elected Federal Assembly which would work out corresponding regulations in this respect.

Foreign visitors arriving here from countries with convertible currencies who do not need visas will pay their accommodation and other services in these currencies, the so-called minimum exchange of money for tourists from these countries will be removed. It will be preserved for visitors who need a visa for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

The government also discussed measures aimed at improving the work of exchange offices and decided to control again the list of goods whose exports from Czechoslovakia is forbidden or limited. It also discussed further measures against illegal money changers. The removal of the obligatory minimum exchange of money and other measures will come into force on July 1.

The government decided today that the age limit of young miners who can work in deep mines be shifted from 18 to 21 years. It discussed a draft program for the reduction of the output of ore and ore processing which will be realized in two stages by the year 2000.

The government stressed the significance of the application of the data exchange system—UN/Edifact. It decided to continue negotiations with the Commission of the European Communities on an assistance in the solution of urgent problems.

Discussions on the foreign capital share in the development of car production in Skoda Mlada Boleslav and Baz Bratislava works will continue intensively in the forthcoming months. The government took notice of the offers made by the General Motors Europe and Volkswagen corporations.

Talks on New Government; No Transport Accord

AU2606090990 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 23 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Frantisek Lauer report: "Transportation Causing Problems"]

[Excerpts] The chess game full of various castlings and defense plays that are subsequently replaced by treacherous counterattacks being played by Richard Sacher at the Ministry of the Interior is inexorably nearing the final checkmate.

With almost 100 percent certainty the unfathomable chess king (the minister) will leave this battlefield and he will not appear on the Czech chessboard either. The leading position for him in the Federal Assembly Defense Committee is almost out of question. Its current chairman, Ladislav Lis, has proven himself in this function and there is no reason to replace him—moreover he is a deputy belonging to the winning coalition—the Civic Forum and Public Against Violence movement [VPN]. [passage omitted]

According to the information we have, yesterday's meeting in Bratislava on the composition of th new CSFR Government was relatively calm and businesslike. Also the fact that it only lasted for just under three hours testifies to this fact. Almost all the principal issues have been resolved despite the fact that it is still not clear how many members the new federal government will have. Our calculations differ by one seat. We are almost certain that the new minister of transportation has not yet been decided. Just this position is the one which causes most trouble. It has not been solved yet....

We learned another interesting thing regarding the composition of the new Czech Government yesterday. This government will contain individuals who are close to Vaclav Klaus—who certainly will not be missing from the new federal government, as well as Valdimir Dlouhy and other ministers, who have proven themselves in their positions—especially, when it is almost clear that the Civic Forum will have a more than 50 percent representation in it. As far as the Czech minister of agriculture is concerned, he is also very close to this movement!

The Civic Forum and the VPN will play the first fiddle in the Federal Assembly. Yesterday the Club of Deputies held a meeting: Petr Kucera was elected chairman. Zdenek Jicinsky, Albert Cerny, Milos Zeman, Rudolf Battek, Karol Stome, Jan Stern, and Ivan Rynda are also in the leadership. According to this club, the deputies should have the general confidence of not only the voters, but also the Federal Assembly plenum. The chairman should personify the state unity of both republics.

Federal Assembly Constituent Session 27 Jun

LD2706105390 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] First of all we are switching over to the Federal Assembly building in Prague, where our parliamentary correspondent Lubos Lidicky is ready to report on the further proceedings of the constituent sessions of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly:

[Lidicky] The constituent sessions were opened with the state anthem. The first item on the agenda: Deputies were sworn in by sessions' chairmen: in the chamber of People this is Deputy Venek Silhan and in the Chamber of Nations Alexander Dubcek [passage omitted]

You might like to know that the seating arrangement is different from that in the previous parliament: Deputies sit on benches in separate groups according to their political parties and movements. However, what has

remained from the past are some organizational shortcomings: The session of the Chamber of Nations started 40 minutes late because not all deputies received all the materials, above all parliamentary printouts such as the draft election order for the secret ballot for the election of the chairman and deputy chairman of the chamber, members of the presidium, the chairman of the parliament and its deputy chairmen.

This draft has already been discussed by deputies of the Chamber of People. They have also approved the commission of deputies for the checking of election results. In the afternoon committees are to be set up. [passage omitted]

Resignations of Parliamentarians Noted

AU2706123690

[Editorial Report] Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 26 June on pages 1 and 2 carries a 600-word report by Jan Fule previewing the first joint meeting of both chambers of the newly elected Federal Assembly, which will be held in Prague on 27 June. The report mentions that some of the deputies elected in the June parliamentary elections "will not be sworn in" on 27 June because they have given up their mandates. This concerns "for example" Jozef Pribilinec, the Olympic champion, who was elected to the People's Chamber for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; and Marta Kubisova, the singer, and Simon Panek, the student leader, both of whom were elected members of the Chamber of Nations for the Civic Forum. According to Fule, it is also unclear whether elected Federal Assembly members who will be appointed members of the federal government will keep their seats in parliament. Negotiations on this issue are said to be under way and it is conceivable, according to the author, that the Civic Forum's and the Slovak parties' approach to this issue will differ. The resigning deputies' seats will be filled by unnamed "substitutes."

CTK on Composition of Federal Assembly

LD2706110190 Prague CTK in English 1003 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK)—The swearing in of deputies, election of a chairman of the Federal Assembly and of other leading bodies are on the agenda of the first meeting of the new Czechoslovak parliament which emerged from the June 8-9 parliamentary elections.

The Federal Assembly is the supreme representative body of the Czechoslovak Federation. The parliament is made up of two 150- member chambers—the House of the People and the House of Nations. The House of the People's composition is proportional to the number of inhabitants of the Czech and Slovak republics. In the past it had 200 members, 150 deputies, 101 in the Czech and 49 in the Slovak Republic, were elected in this year's elections. The House of Nations has also 150 deputies, 75 were elected in the Czech and 75 in the Slovak Republic. This chamber reflects the equal legal position of the Czechs and the Slovaks in the Czechoslovak Federation.

Those political parties, movements and coalitions which gained in the June 8-9 parliamentary elections minimally five per cent of votes are represented in the current Czechoslovak parliament. On the basis of this rule, eight political parties, movements and coalitions shared in the creation of the current Federal Assembly. The strongest group is represented by the Civic Forum which won 118 of the 300 seats (68 in the House of the People, 50 in the House of Nations), followed by the Slovak movement Public Against Violence with 52 seats (19 in the House of the People, 33 in the House of Nations), the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia with 47 seats (23 in the House of the People, 24 in the House of Nations), the Slovak Christian Democratic Movement with 25 seats (11 in the House of the People, 14 in the House of Nations), the Autonomist Movement for Autonomous Democracy - Society for Moravia and Silesia with 16 seats (9 in the House of the People, 7 in the House of Nations), the Czech Coalition the Christian Democratic Union made up of the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Czech Christian Democratic Movement with 15 seats (9 in the House of the People, 6 in the House of Nations), the Nationalist Slovak National Party with 15 deputies (6 in the House of the People, 9 in the House of Nations) and the coalition of nationality minorities "coexistence" and the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement with 12 seats (5 in the House of the People and 7 in the House of Nations).

The division of the parliament into two chambers prevents the application of the principle of majority rule in relation to the Slovak representtives. The voting on significant laws takes place separately in the House of the People, in the Czech part of the House of Nations and in the Slovak part of it. Passing a bill requires a three-fifth majority of votes.

In harmony with the election law the current Czechoslovak parliament will work for only two years. Until now the deputies were elected for a five-year term of duty. This practice will be carried on after the elections in 1992. The current shortened term of duty of the deputies is connected with Czechoslovakia's transition to durable democracy. From this point of view the forthcoming two years are considered a transitional period. The term of duty of Czechoslovak parliament deputies corresponds with this.

People's Chamber Elects Committee Chairmen

LD2706162990 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We are switching over to the Federal Assembly building in Prague. Our correspondents Lydia Mrazova and Lubos Lidicky report:

[Lidicky] Esteemed listeners, we keep our word, and thus we are reporting now as promised from the Federal Assembly building, where the first joint session of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly is being held with the following program: The election of the chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and

the election of the first deputy chairman and deputy chairmen of the parliament. One look in the hall and I can say that the joint session will not start for some time yet. The session of the Chamber of People ended about an hour ago, but the Chamber of Nations' session, as I can see on my screen, continues. I now give you Lydia Mrazova, who is following the session of that chamber.

[Mrazova] The Chamber of Nations came to life after a lunch break at about 1430. Deputy Jan Hornik of the Christian Democratic Movement, chairman of the Mandate and Immunity Committee, reported on whether the deputies were elected properly according to the bill on the elections to the Federal Assembly, and if they have satisfied all the conditions of this bill. The Mandate and Immunity Committee stated the election of all deputies is valid. There was some excitement caused by the equipment that is installed here for vote-counting, but, at the end, the figures settled down at the number 145—which is the exact number of deputies present who took part in a secret ballot to elect the chairman of the Chamber of Nations. Milan Sutovec, a Public Against Violence [VPN] representative, was nominated. There was more excitement in the hall when independent deputy Roman put forward Hvezdon Koctuch as a candidate, also from VPN. He himself turned down the nomination. According to the election results Milan Sutovec was elected. The newly elected chairman took over the chairmanship of the session of the Chamber of Nations. At present the Chamber of Nations is deciding on individual committees.

[Lidicky] What has happened in the Chamber of People since 1400? A complicated election of chairmen of individual committees took place. Candidates were approved for seven committees, but not for the eighth committee. Let me start at the beginning—the new committee chairmen are:

Jan Simko—Christian Democratic Movement—heads the Defense and Security Committee; Milan Cic—VPN—heads the Constitutional-Legal Committee; Valtr Komarek—Civic Forum—heads the Foreign Committee; Zdenek Kessler—Civic Forum—heads the Immunity and Mandate Committee; Rudolf Zukal—Civic Forum—heads the Economic Committee; Ivan Laluha—VPN—heads the Social and Cultural Committee; Ivan Rynda—Civic Forum—heads the Committee for the Environment. There was a change in the Planning and Budget Committee, where the candidate, Richard Richterek, was not elected. Instead of him, deputy Michal Borgula was elected in a secret ballot—also of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

I add that the political distribution of posts of individual chairmen of committee was previously decided on during roundtable talks in order that proportional representation—according to the results of general elections—is also reflected here. In the Chamber of People there was a proposal to split the Economic Comittee into two—economic and agricultural—but the proposal, however, was not passed. However, a proposal to set up an agricultural commission attached to the chamber was approved. [passage omitted] This is all for now. The start of the joint session has been postponed yet again. We do not know its exact starting time. We will report to you as soon as it starts we are now returning to the studio.

Elects Assembly Presidium

LD2706164190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpt] [Announcer] We are going over to the Federal Assembly, where our correspondents Lubos Lidicky and Lydia Mrazova are ready to report:

[Lidicky] Good afternoon. In the 60 minutes since our last update, the proceedings in the chambers have moved a step forward, at least in the Chamber of the People, where they have elected 19 members of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly. Its political composition is in line with the agreement reached at the roundtable talks, and with the proportional representation according to the results of the free elections. So what is the proposal from the Chamber of the People for the members of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly? Civic Forum has eight members, the Movement for Self-Administered Democracy-the Society for Moravia and Silesia has one member, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has three, the Christian Democratic Union has two, Public Against Violence has two, Coexistence has one, the Christian Democratic Movement has one, and the Slovak National Party has one—19 members in all. That completed the agenda of the constituent meeting of the Chamber of the People, and the meeting ended at 1640.

[Mrazova, in Slovak] As you heard, although the Chamber of the People has already elected the members of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, the agenda of the Chamber of the Nations is continuing with this same item—election of members of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly. In the last report we told you that Milan Sutovec had been elected in a secret ballot as chairman of the Chamber of the Nations. [passage omitted]

Dubcek Elected Federal Assembly Chairman

LD2706193890

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1842 GMT on 27 June interrupts its scheduled programming and announces that it is going over live to the Federal Assembly building.

Chamber of the People reporter Deputy Julius Bobovnicky, speaking in Slovak, announces that the People's Chamber's voting for the Federal Assembly chairmanship was as follows:

One hundred and thirty deputies of the People's Chamber voted, four abstained. A total of 130 valid ballot papers were cast; no ballot papers were void.

Alexander Dubcek received 110 votes for, 20 against.

Chamber of Nations reporter Deputy Jozef Olej, speaking in Slovak, announces that the Chamber of Nation's voting for the Federal Assembly chairmanship was:

One hundred and thirty seven Chamber of Nations deputies voted, two abstained. A total of 137 valid ballot papers were cast, no ballot papers were void.

Alexander Dubcek received 108 votes for, 29 against.

Zdenek Jicinsky, chairing the session, says in Czech: "Dear Federal Assembly deputies, I thus declare that Deputy Alexander Dubcek has been elected Czech and Slovak Federal Republic Federal Assembly chairman, and I sincerely congratulate him on being elected to this post. On behalf of all deputies, I wish you good health and success in your work."

Federal Government Resigns 27 Jun

LD2706212490 Prague CTK in English 2019 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK)—President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia accepted the resignation of the Czechoslovak Federal Government, announced by Premier of the Government of National Understanding Marian Calfa after the first joint meeting of both houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today.

New Federal Government Members Listed

LD2706212190 Prague CTK in English 2020 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK)—President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia appointed a new Czechoslovak federal government at Prague Castle here today.

Marian Calfa is prime minister. Deputy premiers are Vaclav Vales, Pavel Rychetsky, Jozef Miklosko and Jiri Dienstbier.

Jiri Dienstbier was appointed foreign minister, Army General Miroslav Vacek defence minister, Jan Longos interior minister, Vaclav Klaus finance minister, Slavomir Stracar foreign trade minister, Petr Miller minister of labour and social affairs, Jiri Nezval minister of transport and Theodor Petrik minister of telecommunications. Vladimir Dlouhy, Pavel Hoffmann, Josef Vavrousek and Kvetoslava Korinkova were appointed government ministers.

Federal Assembly Deputy Chairmen Announced

LD2806010890

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 2031 GMT on 27 June broadcasts an announcement read by Alexander Dubcek, newly elected chairman of the Federal Assembly, that Zdenek Jicinsky (Civic Forum) has been elected first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, and the following have been elected deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly: Rudolf Battek (Civic Forum); Milan Sutovec (Public Against Violence); Konstantin Viktorin (Christian Democratic Movement); and Jozef Stank (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia).

Federal Assembly Chamber Deputy Chairmen Elected

LD2806010990

[Editorial Report] Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak at 1630 GMT on 27 June carries a four-minute correspondent's report on the proceedings of the Federal Assembly's two chambers on 27 June.

The correspondent reports that at this morning's session of the People's Chamber, in addition to the election of Rudolf Battek as chairman of the People's Chamber, Ernest Valko of Public Against Violence was elected deputy chairman of the People's Chamber.

At this morning's session of the Chamber of the Nations, in addition to the election of Milan Sutovec as chairman of the Chamber of Nations, Jan Sokol of Civic Forum was elected deputy chairman of the Chamber of the Nations.

Biography of People's Chamber Chairman Battek

LD2706144190 Prague CTK in English 1222 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 2 (CTK)—Rudolf Battek was born in 1924. In the years 1948-1952 he studied at Prague's schools of political and social sciences.

He got engaged more markedly in political life in the years 1968- 1969 when he was co-founder of the Club of Committed Non-Party Members. This organization was to create conditions for political activity of people without party affiliation.

When the reforms of 1968-1969 were broken, Rudolf Battek was persecuted for his views and jailed several times. In the meantime he worked as a doorkeeper, tool-maker and window-cleaner. Battek was among the first signatories of the Charter 77 Civic Initiative Platform and in 1987 co-founded the Committee in Defence of Unjustly Persecuted. He was on the left wing in Czechoslovakia's independent structures in the 1970's and 1980's.

Since the November 1989 revolution, he has been a leading representative of the Civic Forum political movement and helped found the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party. At the March congress of the party he was one of the candidates for the party's chairmanship. However, his remaining in the Civic Forum and in the Social Democratic Party gradually caused tension between him and the leadership of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party which ended up in Batek's expulsion from the party on June 20.

Rudolf Battek has been a Czechoslovak Federal Assembly House of the People deputy for the Civic Forum.

Chamber of Nations Chairman on Work Ahead

LD2706192390 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Interview with Chamber of Nations Chairman Milan Sutovec by Vaclav Klement; place and date not given—recorded

[Text] [Klement] I know that it was the Public Against Violence who proposed you as chairman of the Chamber of Nations, that you are 49 years old, and that you are a research worker at the Slovak Academy of Sciences. What are your feelings and thoughts right now as you take over this office? What are you thinking about at this moment?

[Sutovec, in Slovak] My feelings are mixed. Above all I feel a responsibility for carrying out the duties of this office, which are rather demanding, because I am required to harmonize interests which are often contradictory. My work will mainly rest in trying to balance these interests in order to prevent the paralysis of the entire Federal Assembly's work.

[Klement] What would you like to concentrate on in this office in order to be able to unite the Czech and the Slovak part of the Chamber to the benefit of the entire Federation?

[Sutovec] I think that the Chamber of Nations must be directed in such a way that all political parties taking part in it are given an opportunity to push through at least a part of their political program, that they do not feel frustrated, that they can take a positive part in the construction of our democracy, and I think that my task will be to create conditions for it and to harmonize this heterogeneous chamber.

Havel Wishes Success to New Government

LD2706204290 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Speech by Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, at the inaugural session of the Federal Assembly in Prague Castle—live]

[Text] Deputy premiers, madam minister, ministers. Allow me, on my behalf, as well as on behalf of our people, to congratulate you on being appointed. After many decades, you are the first government born from free elections, which reflects their results; you are the first government about which one can say that it originated from the true will of the people. You know very well—and it ensues from the words of Mr. Premier—how difficult your work will be, how many difficult tasks are before you. I hope that you become a really dilligent team, and I wish you great strength and many successes in your work.

Calfa Speaks at Government Inauguration

LD2706203990 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1900 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Speech by Marian Calfa, premier of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, at the inaugural session of the Federal Assembly in Prague Castle—live]

[Text] The Government of National Consensus resigned a short while ago. Its mandate included the establishment of the new Federal Assembly. Immediately after that, you [reference to President Havel] appointed a new Federal Government. The mandate of the Government of National Consensus is thus over. I should like to say that the consensus label of the preceding government was understood by all of us as an exceptional pledge, as a certain consensus of all the political forces and all our people, in that one should change the old system in our state, that one should introduce the principles of a new democratically advanced society, that we have to transfer our society from the present development in the economic sphere to a new path, the path which was being tested for centuries and followed by other states.

You have now appointed a new government. This government should adopt all the results achieved by the previous government. At the same time, this government should also find some determination to traverse the path that is before us—the path full of possible difficulties and obstacles, the path which is not easy to walk along—but it is the only path that one can follow. Thus, the determination equals the knowledge that we must overcome all these obstacles. Not everyone realizes that our society lives somewhat at the expense of our children. While being aware of this fact, we are of the opinion that this government must be very strong in order to withstand all the pressures, all the demands that would distract one from the chosen path. We know that our living environment is extremely devastated, that our production is devastating this environment, that we have ineffective production with poor economies, that we have a number of debts in other spheres, in other walks of life of our people, and in other sections of state activity. Only if we are firm on this path, only if we manage to withstand all these pressures, only then we will be able to follow the path that is objectively possible, and only then will our efforts be successful.

We live in strange times. Our past is long and our present is fragmented, so to speak. It is the task of this government to overcome all these fragments and to introduce both Czechoslovakia and our people onto a path of prosperity, democracy, the path along which the knowledge and skills of the people can be fully implemented, and no obstacles be put in the way of this application.

The previous government processed vast amounts of materials. If they were stacked up, they would equal the

height of an adult. The task of this government will be to separate the curds and whey, to throw away all that is superfluous, and effectively to give life just to the right elements.

Mr. President, I should like to promise, on my behalf, as well as on behalf of this government, that we shall do all we can to fulfill the pledge that we have sworn here, that we might truly note that this government led our society, our people, and our entire state yet another step forward among the European state, yet another step forward to the understanding of democracy and freedom at home. Mr. President, I want to thank you once again for the trust that we all have here. I want to say, at the same time, that we shall reveal our program at the Federal Assembly, and that we shall ask the Federal Assembly to support this program. I hope this will be successful.

Calfa on Outgoing, New Governments

LD2606124990 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Marian Calfa, premier of the Government of National Consensus, in an interview given to CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS AGENCY's editor Jana Sprunkova, assessed the work of the outgoing cabinet.

Gradually we have all jointly formed a rather excellent company, which really has done a lot of work—a fact which will perhaps be appreciated only in due time, he said. Performing my work I did not feel any kind of partiality, I did not see any personal favoritism. All of us have striven to tackle the tasks facing the government. Whether we were successful or not will become clear, said Marian Calfa.

Answering a question about the Bratislava talks on forming the new government, he said that Bratislava had been chosen especially because it seemed appropriate to choose it given the fact that two political movements from Slovakia—though not the strongest—agreed to enter the coalition despite their original statement. I think that the representatives of the Christians should be included in the government because they are a certain force in this state—as was confirmed also by the elections—said Premier Marian Calfa.

Regarding the composition of the new government, Marian Calfa said that its core would be formed by Civic Forum representatives.

New Government Tasks, Composition

LD2806124790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Federal Premier Marian Calfa discussed the composition and tasks of the new federal government with (Jaroslav Rychter), a CTK correspondent. He noted that the government has been set up from coalition forces, which had emerged from the free elections. There has been a debate with every individual party and movement about a specific candidate for a specific post, while there was a certain possibility to influence the selection by pointing to a candidate's prerequisites for the intended post.

According to Marian Calfa, we now have in our government more experts than politicians. Speaking about the main tasks of the government over the next two years, he said the new cabinet will continue that which the previous Government of National Consensus started. He expressed the conviction that it is not possible to arrive at economic reform by a government resolution and added that there has to be a certain process of preparation of mateials, their expert assessment, economic analysis, and, obviously, also an examination in some Federal Assembly committees, republican institutions, and trade union organs. Only then should the government make decisions. We should do this in such a way, Marian Calfa said, so that we always have this process under control, but also for it to be bearable for people.

Concerning tasks of the new government in foreign policy, he said we consider everyone to be a good neighbor and friend until we are convinced otherwise. Possibilities in foreign policy open possibilities in the economy.

CTK Interviews New Government Ministers

LD2806133290 Prague CTK in English 1254 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Marian Calfa said that he had no overall influence on the composition of the new government mainly because the government had been formed from the coalition forces which emerged from the free elections (June 8-9), and that their position was given mainly by the elections.

Commenting on the new cabinet, he told CTK that naturally the expert level of the candidates had been examined but it was not the only one. The dominating factor was the effort to form a government which would be approved by the parliament.

Asked whether there are more specialists than politicians in the government he said there were more experts.

The new government's task will be to follow up what has been started by the previous government which has done more in the political than in the economic sphere. In the first stage the government will approve a proposal for a certain reform step, then various discussions on it will take place and finally the government will take a decision, Marian Calfa said, alluding to the method of work.

This manoeuvre will actually create conditions for the future generation. The government should have this process under control and, at the same time, it should be bearable for the people. The reform can be realized providing people agree and help implement it, the premier said.

Speaking about the foreign policy, he said that possibilities in the foreign policy open up possibilities in

economy. Czechoslovakia wants to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union and a unified Germany, with Israel as well as with the Arab states etc. "I must say that at the beginning this attitude was not understood in the world but it seems to me that we find understanding in the world now", Marian Calfa pointed out.

Asked whether he intends to remain Federal Assembly deputy also in his function of premier, he said he would try to be a deputy as well although he would be member of no Federal Assembly committee.

Federal Minister of Telecommunications Theodor Petrik told CTK that in his ministry, i.e. telecommunications and informatics, many years have been missed. Now, it is necessary to create conditions so that Czechoslovakia can catch up with the advanced world as soon as possible, he added.

Asked when the first positive results can be expected, he stated that some modern telecommunications means could reach a high level within two years at places where they are needed most, e.g. in industrial centres.

The Czechoslovak news agency CTK also interviewed new Minister of the Interior Jan Langos.

Question: What is your creed for the new function?

Answer: The need to distinguish between the good and evil.

Question: Will you prefer a tough line or softer measures?

Answer: I think rather a tough line.

Question: Do you prepare big changes in the Federal Ministry of the Interior?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Can you say something about them?

Answer: Perhaps later.

Minister of Defence, Army General Miroslav Vacek told CTK that it is necessary to continue democratization of the army and humanization of the military service, reduction of the number of soldiers and weapons. The army must get better material equipment in spite of the lower budget of the federal minister of national defence, he said.

"President Vaclav Havel has called the sphere I am responsible for a branch of spirit and ideas. I liked it very much. I will strive to socially rehabilitate these two terms", deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Government Jozef Miklosko told CTK.

He stressed the significance of the struggle for human rights, including the rights of socially weaker strata, people on the margin of the society, unborn children, old and ill persons. Education must be given prior attention. No membership cards, no contacts but education, knowledge and culture of man will be decisive, he said.

Dealing with cooperation with churches he expressed the conviction that cooperation between them and the government will be very good. The churches are free but they need certain conditions for their work, e.g. buildings for church schools.

MLADA FRONTA Berates Dubcek, Calfa

LD2806094990 Prague CTK in English 0842 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK)—The Czech youth daily MLADA FRONTA today cast doubt on the ability of Alexander Dubcek and Marian Calfa to hold their posts.

Referring to Alexander Dubcek, who was reelected chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, the paper said he was mainly a symbol of the extensive but unfinished social reforms brought about in Czechoslovakia in 1968. At that time he was the first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. But after the victory of the party conservatives Dubcek was expelled from the party in 1970 and was forbidden to participate in political life in the past 20 years.

He returned to political life in November 1989 when he played, as a symbol, a useful role in the revolution, the paper wrote. In December 1989 he was elected chairman of the Czechoslovak parliament, not as a strong political personality capable of solving crisis situations in the parliament in decisive moments, but for his merits. According to MLADA FRONTA, all this was apparent at the sessions of the parliament in spring 1990 when Dubcek was not an absolutely indispensable person.

The paper went on to say that, however, at present he is the only representative acceptable for all important political groups in Slovakia which testifies to a crisis in the Slovak representation. The filling of the seat of the Czechoslovak parliament chairman is described by the paper as problematic. It is in the interest of settling both the Slovak and Czech affairs that the Slovak political representation find a new personality, the youth daily stated.

The daily criticizes Premier Marian Calfa who describes himself allegedly as a "man of agreement and consent". Czechoslovakia needs in the office of the premier rather a man of firmness and authority, MLADA FRONTA stresses, adding that it was perhaps Calfa's ability to reach an agreement and consent for which political officials chose him for the function of the premier.

The daily points to an article published in the Prague gutter paper "EXPRESS" on June 26, describing him as a careerist who used Communist Party membeship for building his career for 20 years. According to the paper he cleverly joined the new power at the end of 1989. MLADA FRONTA writes that it is a reality that Marian Calfa became the Czechoslovak premier as a Communist

after the round table discussions and then withdrew from the party, after "reaching an agreement and consent" with the opponents of a party whose functionary he was himself.

According to MLADA FRONTA Marian Calfa should also explain his activities before November 17, 1989.

Government Resignation, Appointment Termed Invalid

LD2806122490 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Committees of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly met in the parliament building today at their constituent sessions. Our correspondent, Lubos Lidicky, now reports directly from the parliament on this morning's proceedings.

[Lidicky] There are eight committees. [passage omitted] Yesterday individual chambers at plenary sessions elected chairmen of committees, and today we know the names of deputy chairmen and secretaries. [passage omitted] The morning spent in committees was in fact devoted to deputies' introducing themselves and acquainting themselves with specific tasks of committees and with legislative proposals that will be on the agenda this July.

The morning's session of the Federal Assembly Presidium also dealt with yesterday's violation of the Constitutional Law, Article 71, concerning the resignation of the government, which was to be submitted only after the constituent session of the Federal Assembly. This was not the case because the new government was named already at 2100, while the constituent session of the Federal Assembly was still in progress and lasted until almost 2230. Premier Calfa should apologize tomorrow at a joint session of both chambers when he presents the program statement. The fact is that the resignation of the government is invalid according to the Constitution, and the appointment of the new government is thus also invalid. The argument is to be resolved by parliament tomorrow, and judging by yesterday's sharp exchanges, it is still a question whether the deputies will accept the apology. [passage omitted]

Discussions View Reform of Administrative Setup

LD2106133190 Prague CTK in English 1215 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 21 (CTK)—After 30 years of its validity Czechoslovakia's administrative set-up is becoming the topic of discussions and disputes which influence the political atmosphere before the local elections due in November 1990.

In the June 8-9 elections to the Federal Assembly and the two republics' parliaments, political parties which aim at strengthening regional and separatist tendencies, reflecting inter alia dissatisfaction with the present administrative set-up, had won seats. They are the Slovak National Party which has 15 seats in the Federal Assembly and 22 in the Slovak National Council, the Movement for Autonomous Democracy-Society for Moravia and Silesia which has 16 seats in the Federal Assembly and 22 in the Czech National Council. Although these are minority political parties their position is based on a critical attitude towards the administration of the previous communist regime and, in this respect, their significance can increase.

The last reform of the territorial set-up was made in Czechoslovakia in 1960 when the new "socialist" constitution of the state was declared. The federative set-up was laid down in the constitutional law in 1968. Although the federal parliament dissociated itself from the name of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on April 20, 1990 and approved the new name—the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the administration remains the same. Czechoslovakia has still two republics—the Czech and the Slovak republic, ten regions and two capitals—Prague and Bratislava, whose position is the same as that of the regions, 112 districts and 6,800 villages. Overall criticism, already accepted by the federal government as well as the two national republics, was directed mainly against the three-tier system of administration: region-district-local place. The new representative bodies, elected for two years, are expected to abolish the regional division and management in this period.

Other new proposals for the country's set-up are closely linked with this. The pre-election campaign of the Society for Moravia and Silesia included a program of establishing a Czechoslovak Federal Republic with the demand for the reconstruction of the state and administrative structure. The historical lands Moravia and Silesia, situated between Slovakia and Bohemia, have been called the South Moravian and the North Moravian region, respectively, since 1960. Czechoslovakia's area is 127,296 square kilometres, Bohemia and Slovakia would cover an area of about 50,000 square kilometres each.

The abolition of the regions will obviously be the first step towards simplification of the administrative apparatus. After three new governments (Federal, Czech and Slovak) are constituted they will have to tackle an uneasy task in July, i.e. to submit concrete proposals for a new state administration to the three parliaments (Federal, Czech and Slovak).

Klaus Views Future Government, Attacks Komarek

AU2506095490 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 19 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Federal Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus by MLADA FRONTA correspondent Jindrich Stepanek in Prague on 18 June: "Some Ministries Will Be Vacated"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Stepanek] The government approved the timetable for the economic reform. Whom can you imagine at your side in the new government who could enable you to keep to the schedule?

[Klaus] I cannot anticipate the appointment of the government; hence, the term, at my side, cannot be used. I believe, however, that the pro-reform wing in the government needs to be reinforced. It would be an unfortunate outcome of the elections and of the formation of the new government if it were not enhanced. It should be strengthened by two or three pro-reform ministers.

[Stepanek] Let us be specific. If you were the premier, whom would you designate as pro-reform?

[Klaus] I would prefer not to phrase it this way. I would certainly choose my colleague Kucerak from the Bratislava Public Against Violence movement, but he does not want to leave Bratislava because he is settled there. Tomas Jezek, one of my advisers, Dyba, the present director of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science Economics Institute, and others are being mentioned in connection with the Czech government. If such people could get in the Czech government, I would be able to imagine them in the federal government. [passage omitted wherein Klaus agrees that Andrej Barcak, communist minister of foreign trade, concluding his term in office, was a significant supporter of the reform]

[Stepanek] With respect to the statement by the premier that filling the posts of the minister of agriculture and food and of the chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical Development is not considered, one could assume that a ministry of economy will be established. Will that be so?

[Klaus] Numerous propositions are being considered, and it is very difficult to say which of them will be realized immediately with the appointment of the new government and which only in the course of several months. I would naturally recommend that they are implemented right away. Because a danger exists that should new government members be appointed to ministries which are to be phased out, they will begin to subconsciously defend them and find for them a new purpose. The more able these people are, and the more apparent their positive role in the government is, the greater will be the tendency to preserve these ministries. Therefore, they should not be filled yet. I believe that some posts will really not be filled, and this will represent a clear signal showing where the emphasis is to be removed. [passage omitted on background material]

[Stepanek] Tomas Jezek, your present adviser, wrote in Saturday's SVOBODNE SLOVO that the journalistic community mystifies the public. According to him, no Klaus versus Komarek contest has ever taken place. Nevertheless, you are staying in the government and Valtr Komarek goes back to the Forecasting Institute. So, how was it really?

[Klaus] I stress again—do not jump the gun—it is not known who stays in the government and who does not. Tomas Jezek is, however, a master of metaphor, and he wrote that this contest, brought to a head by the journalists, is really a false one, for it is not a contest of two athletes but a confrontation of an athlete with a spectator. It even involves a spectator who occasionally throws a rotten tomato at the runner. Such metaphors are always symbolic, but I really think that Deputy Premier Komarek has never actively supported any reform concept. I think that the rumors of the existence of two reform concepts were a false track. There is only one reform concept and the other thing is the belief that it is possible to continue in the way of the past Adamec government. These are two concepts. I repeat there really are not two reform concepts and the public was bringing the issues to a head unnecessarily.

[Stepanek] Let us then believe that this only reform concept is really the right one.

Komarek Defends Himself Against Klaus Criticism

AU2606095390 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 20 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Valtr Komarek, deputy premier of Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by MLADA FRONTA correspondent Karel Hvizdala in Prague on 19 June: "Who Is the Spectator, Who Is the Athlete?"]

[Text] [Hvizdala] Mr. Komarek, yesterday Mr. Klaus, answering a question about "the Klaus versus Komarek contest" quoted Tomas Jezek, his fellow worker, as saying: "It is not a contest of two athletes but a confrontation of an athlete with a spectator. It even involves a spectator who occasionally throws a rotten tomato at the runner" and he adds further: "Deputy Premier Komarek has never actively supported any reform concept..." These are harsh words thrown at you, and since in our paper we always automatically endeavor to let the other side speak, I ask "What would you say in your defense?"

[Komarek] I would not say a thing in my defense, because I do not believe that I need to defend myself, the more so since I consider the concept of the economic reform to be a scientific and not a sporting achievement. In science, decent people neither attack others nor defend themselves. Hypotheses, data, and theories, rather than people, are pitted against each other. In this respect, however, the facts speak against my recent fellow workers from the Forecasting Institute, Messrs. Jezek and Klaus.

[Hvizdala] What facts exactly are you referring to?

[Komarek] The unique "sole possible reform concept," stressed by Vaclav Klaus, is already being implemented in Poland. In only half year the private consumption of the population has been reduced by almost one-half. The total industrial production declined by 30 percent and

non-government economists such as, for instance, Professor Laski are writing about a catastrophic recession and the resulting unemployment. According to Labor Minister Jacek Kuron it may reach 1,800,000 by the end of the year. The reform as proposed by Minister Klaus is defined by three key steps: 1. full liberalization of prices (from 1 January 1991), 2. free convertibility of the koruna related to supply and demand in the currency market, and 3. radical general privatization and giving property coupons to the population. The first two measures have already been implemented in the Polish economy, the third one is being prepared. The hypothesis that this development necessarily leads to massive inflation logically follows. The reason for it is that the liberalization of prices takes place at the time of shortages in energy, raw and processed materials, and when the producers have strong monopolistic positions. This increase in prices will break the income balance of the end producers for the internal market, it will raise the level of retail prices, and it will have to be followed by strong anti-inflationary measures, restrictions in demand, a decrease in production, and unemployment. Hence, theoretically "as a spectator" I have come to the conclusion that we will end up on the same track as the Polish economy.

[Hvizdala] Does any other concept exist and what is it like?

[Komarek] The transition of East and Central Europe to the market economy is a historical process without precedent...

[Hvizdala] Could you be more specific about your concept?

[Komarek] I support the model we, as a collective, conceived in the Forecasting Institute and which we have been developing even in recent months...

[Hvizdala] That means that Messrs. Jezek and Klaus originally worked on this model also.

[Komarek] Of course, but they reject it today.

[Hvizdala] How does your model differ from the models by these your former colleagues?

[Komarek] As opposed to Klaus's monetaristic concept, which is orientated toward completely free market, our concept is based on a regulated market. It starts with the recognition of the need for a transition period during which the rapid development of the market is combined with the formation of specific economic conditions for its actual functioning, above all, by way of a selective economic policy by the state. Hence, on the one hand, the state strictly restrains the bloated production for the sake of production, on the other, it supports the increased supply for both the domestic and foreign markets. The development of the market principle goes arm in arm with the recovery of economic balance, decentralization, demonopolization, and with the building of a competitive environment. Therefore, even the privatization appears here as a differentiated process. It is necessary in the service sphere and in small business almost immediately and in large state enterprises gradually, in combination with specific offers by foreign partners and utilizing joint-stock and other forms of corporations.

[Hvizdala] You are often reproached that it is a hybrid model, a typical example of the old Czech myth of social romanticism....

[Komarek] First of all, it is necessary to say that nobody has proved this approach to be implausible. Ideas proximate to mine can be found in the method of transformation of the state industry in Austria and Italy. On the other hand, the example which disproves Mr. Klaus's model can be seen in Poland.

Deputy Premier Cited on Last Government Session

AU2606144690 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Vladimir Cechlovsky, Pavel Paral report: "To the FRG Without a Visa But With a Passport; the Ministers Only Held a Discussion on the Economic Reform"]

[Excerpt] Prague— Even though the agenda of the Thursday [21 June] session of the Federal Government, the last one before its resignation, included highly important aspects of the economic reform, the ministers only discussed them and did not adopt any conclusions. The view prevailed that, in view of the momentous consequences of the individual scenarios [varianty], it should be left to the new government to decide on these steps.

There were also other reasons for this course of action. As Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales told journalists after the session, a decision on the koruna's exchange rate against the dollar could not be made because we have not succeeded yet in securing sufficient foreign currency resources from abroad for the so-called stabilization fund, which is essential for the introduction of the internal convertibility of the koruna as of 1 January 1991. For the same reason it was impossible to reach a decision on the price reform, the need for which arises from the transition to world prices and to free price-setting with CEMA states, and on the preparation of the liberalization of prices.

Moreover, talks with the Soviet Union on the terms of trade from next year onward are becoming more complicated. According to V. Vales, the Soviet partners' dearth of funds poses the threat of a decline in the volume of mutual exchange of goods and, hence, of the more difficult marketing of our engineering products. One possibility of bridging this obstacle is the provision of credits by our enterprises, but not by the state.

Asked about our country's attractiveness for foreign capital, V. Vales replied that cooperation is not barred by legislative regulations. The only question that

remains unclarified is that of transferring the profits of joint ventures abroad. So far we have concluded only an agreement with Belgium to this effect. Negotiations with Italy and Austria are underway. The problem is, rather, that enterprises lack information about their partners, without which they are reluctant to take risks.

V. Vales said that the authors of the reform are aware of the danger posed by the existence of monopolies in the economy. Specific measures will be taken, inter alia, depending on the results of the present stage of demonopolization. One thing is clear even now, however, namely that the present price office will be transformed into an anti-monopoly institution. [passage omitted]

Economic Reform Measures Detailed

LD2206004590 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 21 (CTK)--The government has been submitted a concept of denationalization and privatization, a draft set of measures for introduction of internal convertibility of the Czechoslovak Crown, a draft central regulation in the sphere of wholesale and purchasing prices and the preparation of price liberalization, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales said at a regular government press conference here today.

It has been decided to speed up a program of structural a selective industrial policy. The influence of measures aimed at stabilizing economy this year will be considered and draft measures for the second half of 1990 will be submitted, he said and pointed out that for many Czechoslovak engineering enterprises the extent of their supplies for the Soviet Union will be a significant issue.

Dealing with the removal of the visa duty between Czechoslovakia and West Germany, Deputy Director of the Consular Department of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Drahomir Kuban said that it can positively influence the discussions on visa-free travels especially with the Benelux countries and France. Discussions on visa-free travels with Sweden, Spain and Switzerland are taking place. At present Czechoslovak citizens can travel without visas to all Warsaw treaty countries, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Finland, Austria, Italy and Denmark.

Government spokesman Zbynek Fiala said that significant discussions on the composition of the Federal Government are being held. If they are successful, a government coresponding with the results of the recent elections can be expected, he added.

Government Views Foreign Trade Reorganization

AU2206192790 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 15 Jun 90 p 8

[CTK report: "Federal Government Session; World Prices and Internal Economy"]

[Text] Yesterday in Prague the Government of National Consensus continued its work according to the timetable for the implementation of the radical economic reform. Preparations for the expected transition of Czechoslovak foreign trade including from the so-called ruble sphere to convertible currencies and world prices were the most important item on the agenda.

The government acknowledged the concept of the Czechoslovak policy in the sphere of external economic relations as it is being prepared by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade. This concept reckons with the full projection of world prices to the Czechoslovak internal economy. The formulation of state policies in the area of external economic relations is a constant process which has to be adjusted to the changes in the world economic situation. At this time, it is one of the significant bases for drafting the economic reform, particularly in the sphere of structural changes.

The prognosis for world prices of raw materials, fuels, and energy for a given term, assuming that the exchange rate of the koruna will remain in the range of 17 to 24 korunas to the dollar, represents an attempt to model the conditions to which the economy will be subjected at the beginning of next year. If the current structure of foreign trade is preserved, and if the most negative development in the koruna exchange rate is considered, it would mean the doubling of the price level of these production inputs. For instance, the current price of crude oil is set at less than 100 rubles per tonne and we pay nine korunas for one ruble. Looking at it with a world price of around $130 per tonne of oil in mind, and an exchange rate in the range of 17 to 24 korunas to the dollar, this price changes drastically. Perhaps this might be a substantially stronger argument for energy conservation by the economic entities than the previous (never realized) centrally drafted plans for such conservation.

The government acknowledged the report on the developments in Czechoslovakia's currency relations in 1989 and a prognosis for developments in the current year. It noted that a trend toward a credit balance can be observed in relations with countries in the ruble sphere starting in the mid-eighties and reaching the sum of 45.5 billion korunas by the end of last year. This equals approximately one-third of the annual imports from these countries. Several turning points were noted in the development of currency relations with countries with convertible money. From roughly the mid-70's, the originally balanced position of Czechoslovakia has been replaced by growing debts, which at present amount to almost $8 billion. The government pays permanent attention to this situation because the problems of the currency's position are of crucial importance during the transition to the market economy. At the same time, the government approved the transfer of the government currency reserves to the currency reserves of the Czechoslovak State Bank. Moreover, the bank will also be able to utilize the modern forms of currency reserves based on credits.

Another item on the agenda was the report on the proceedings and outcome of discussions with CEMA

member countries and with other countries in the ruble sphere about the transition to world trade market principles in the area of prices and to settling accounts in convertible currencies. In summation, it concerns the settling of mutual obligations by 31 December 1990, which includes conversion of the credit agreements and a recalculation of previously concluded contracts with delivery dates after 1990.

The government dealt separately with the developments in the cooperation in trade with the GDR. This cooperation was considered in three stages: the period remaining before the end of this year, when GDR exports to CEMA countries will be conducted on the basis of the transferable ruble; the period until the unification of the GDR with FRG, when the goods trade will be conducted on the basis of clearing accounts in Deutsche Marks; and after the unification of both German states, when trade is to be fully liberalized.

The report on beginning Czechoslovak participation in GATT was approved.

In the end, the government decided that the former Faculty of Drama at the Performing Arts University in Bratislava will be closed, and in its stead a Faculty of Acting and Puppeteering and a Faculty of Television and Film will open.

Calfa Reportedly Suppressed Sacher Statement

AU2506125290 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 90 p 7

[Unattributed report from the "They Said, They Wrote" column]

[Text] The 21 June issue of the British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH quotes F. Harris, the paper's correspondent in Prague, as saying that Premier Calfa's attempts to exert influence on the emerging free press arouse concern. "Calfa had instructed CTK to suppress a statement by Interior Minister Sacher criticizing government policy," wrote Harris.

Criticism of Government Policies Said Censored

AU2606143390

[Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 22 June on page 3 carries a 1,400-word article by Ondrej Neff entitled "Censored Democrat." The article juxtaposes two versions of a talk by Ivan Svitak, a Czech-born philosopher living in the United States—as it was written and as Czech radio listeners heard it on 27 April in the "Living Words" program. The juxtaposition reveals that Czechoslovak Radio deleted three passages from Svitak's talk. In the first passage, Svitak questions the authority of the Government of National Consensus to make decisions on the economic reform, pointing out that "it has no mandate to decide on such strategic questions of the nation" (because it was not elected in democratic elections) and that it should have confined its role to that of a "caretaker government."

In the second subsequently deleted passage Svitak criticizes the Czechoslovak government's failure to "take advantage of the Soviet Union's weakening to achieve the decolonization of Czechoslovakia in the shortest possible time." According to Svitak, "the basic deficiency of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy is that its makers do not understand the danger resulting from the delayed withdrawal of the occupation army." In this passage Svitak also claims that "Czechoslovak policy openly supports Soviet strategic aims in the global sphere" by advocating the U.S. Army's withdrawal from West Europe, even though this presence is "in our national interest."

In the third passage, finally, Svitak calls on voters to demand that political parties and movements disclose the sources of their campaign funds. If they get funds from abroad, Svitak suggests, they should be barred from running in the elections "as agents of a foreign power." Svitak observes that all U.S. citizens who get financial contributions from abroad must register as "agents of a foreign power" and can never be elected to legislative bodies.

As the author of the article points out, he "learned from well- informed sources" that the deletions from Svitak's talk were "proposed by central director Frantisek Pavlicek personally. However, this was not the end yet. The highest Castle [seat of the Czechoslovak president] authorities suggested to Dr. Pavlicek that 'Svitak should not go on the air in the foreseeable future.'"

Sacher Denies Presidential Ambitions

AU2506141090 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 22 Jun 90 p 1

[Jan Kastanek report: "Minister R. Sacher Believes That Vaclav Havel Belongs to the Castle"]

[Text] The 20 June issue of the Prague lunchtime newspaper MLADA DEMOKRACIE carried on its front page, under the banner headline "R. Sacher President?," a report on Dr. Richard Sacher's possible candidacy for the presidency. It followed from the text of the article that his candidacy is desired by the readers of this daily, for whom R. Sacher symbolizes justice, wisdom, kindness, and active Christianity. Because the report aroused confusion and many conjectures and activated the political rumor mill, we asked the federal minister of interior directly: What is your response? Here it is:

"The report was published without my knowledge and I was consternated by it, to put it mildly. The few lines may have conveyed the view of the editorial office or even of the readers, yet they do not convey my standpoint. The Presidium of the Czechoslovak People's Party, of which I am a member, has expressed unequivocal support for the incumbent president. I personally

am convinced that President Vaclav Havel is the right man in the right place in the present political situation, which also holds true for the near future. Incidentally, I had supported the candidacy of Mr. Vaclav Havel, with whom I am tied by relations based on trust, as early as last December, even against his then opponents within the Civic Forum. Now, after six months, I do not have the least reason to change my stand of those days."

Departing Interior Minister Sacher on Successes

LD2606211390 Prague CTK in English 1608 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Interior Minister Richard Sacher said today he was leaving the government with the feeling that something good had been done and the period of crisis had been overcome.

In an interview for CTK he said that, in his capacity of the interior minister, he considers it important that the principal changes in Czechoslovakia had not brought about what happened, for example, in Romania.

Asked about the greatest success in his ministry, he said the dissolving of the secret police (STB) had been the most significant act. The Czechoslovak citizens had been provided with good conditions for free travelling, barriers had been removed from the frontiers, the Interior Ministry had provided humanitarian aid to the amnestied persons etc.

Richard Sacher is member of the Czechoslovak People's Party which will not be represented in the new federal government. In this connection, the interior minister said the party would take an opposition stance which, in his opinion, is much more necessary than anything else. If tendencies towards totalitarianism appear in society, then a control system must be applied, the interior minister stated.

Party of Truth Candidate To Run for President

LD2506193890 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] I have a report here which was issued by the Czechoslovak Press Agency today. It says that Alexander Jozef Jaray, secretary of the Party of Truth [Strana Pravdy], became another candidate running for president.

The Party of Truth sent a letter about this decision to Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek.

The Party of Truth was founded in Koscie at the beginning of March. Nevertheless, it was not registered during the election period as it did not have a sufficient number of members and supporters. Its manifesto states that it is a political party with a new philosophy and world view, which outlines so-far unknown though objectively existing phenomena and laws of nature, as well as social laws based on them.

According to the information given to the Czechoslovak Press Agency, Mr. Jaray did not cooperate with the totalitarian regime, but he was not imprisoned by it, which he considers to be the main obstacle to success in his candidacy for the past of president. So what would you say?

Vales on Rapid Transition to Market Economy

LD2606132390 Prague CTK in English 1232 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales told CTK after the outgoing government's session on Monday that the only possibility for Czechoslovakia now is to quickly shift to a market economy but so as not to fall into the reform abyss.

He said that much depends on consensus with people and enterprises since nothing can be done against their will.

Valcav Vales said that the reform must be launched immediately, adding that the two nearest years will be the most difficult which, however, does not mean that the reform will end then.

He noted that the government knows the risks involved in the reform. The biggest mistakes would be to wait long just as to take steps without being sure that changes will take place also at the level of enterprises.

Official Defends Government Members 'Privileges'

LD2606213890 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Vaclav Soukup, head of the Office of the Federal Government's Presidium, today reacted to comment in the mass media expressing the suspicion that the government has not only failed to abolish the privileges of leading representatives of the former regime but in fact has increased them. The statement explicitly points to articles [words indistinct] by CTK editors Jana Sprunkova and Jaroslav Ruzek.

Vaclav Soukup above all clarified the concentration of health care for government members and senior officials of federal central bodies in the Central Military Hospital, which is nothing else than an organizational measure. It is based on the fact that the work regime of government members is subjected neither to a routine rhythm nor to work hours or work days. Therefore, they do not need morning or afternoon surgeries and night emergency duty at health care centers in Prague. As far as the apartments of government members are concerned, they live in their apartments and pay, of course, full rent.

To summarize, Vaclav Soukup says in his statement that a member of the federal government has the right to have an official car, a telephone, and, if he is from outside Prague, also to have an official apartment in Prague. If

he so wishes, he also has the right to be registered with a general practitioner in the Central Military Hospital.

Vaclav Soukoup adds that government officials may also use aircraft of the state air squadron, formerly the fleet of the Federal Ministry of Interior. At the end of his statement, he adds that it will probably be necessary to publicly state the conditions of government members' work, in the most democratic form, in order to avoid misunderstanding.

CTK Lists New Slovak Government Members

LD2706131390 Prague CTK in English 1212 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bratislava June 27 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Slovak National Council (Parliament) today appointed Vladimir Meciar new Slovak premier.

The Parliament's Presidium also appointed, on the proposal of the premier, a new Slovak government:

Jan Carnogursky, Christian Democratic Movement (CDM), first deputy premier

Jozef Kucerak, Public Against Violence (PAV), deputy premier

Vaclav Ondrus (PAV), deputy premier

Gabor Zaszlos (PAV, Hungarian Independent Initiative), deputy premier

Anton Andras (CDM), minister in charge of the Interior Ministry

Jozef Belcak (CDM), minister in charge of the Economy Ministry

Jozef Dubnica, Democratic Party (DP), minister in charge of the Building and Construction Ministry

Michal Dzatka (CDM), minister in charge of the Agriculture and Food Ministry

Rudolf Filkus (PAV), minister in charge of the Planning Ministry

Jan Holcik (DP), minister in charge of the Industry Ministry

Augustin Marian Huska (PAV), minister-chairman of the Office for Privatization and National Property Administration

Martin Hvozdik (PAV), minister-chairman of the Slovak People's Control Committee

Jozef Chren (CDM), minister in charge of the Trade and Tourism Ministry

Milan Knazko (PAV), minister [no ministry specified]

Ladislav Kosta (PAV), minister in charge of the Justice Ministry

Ladislav Kovac (PAV), minister in charge of the Education, Science, Youth and Sports Ministry

Michal Kovac (PAV), minister in charge of the Finance, Prices and Wages Industry

Stanislaw Novak (DP), minister in charge of the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry

Viliam Oberhauser (PAV), minister in charge of the Forestry and Water Economy Ministry

Alojz Rakus (CDM), minister in charge of the Health Ministry

Ladislav Snopko (PAV), minister in charge of the Culture Ministry

Ivan Tirpak (CDM), minister-chairman of the environment

The Slovak National Council Presidium convened the second session of the Council on June 29, 1990, at which the government will submit its program statement. The first, constituent session of the Slovak Parliament was held yesterday.

New Slovak Government Sworn in

LD2706215190 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] The newly appointed Slovak government was constitutionally sworn in today by Frantisek Miklosko, chairman of the Slovak National Council. Vladimir Meciar is the premier and Jan Carnogursky is the first deputy premier.

The new Slovak Government contains 12 members from Public Against Violence, eight from the Christian Democratic Movement, and three from the Democratic Party.

The Presidium of the Slovak National Council convened the Slovak National Council's second meeting on 29 June at 0900, when the newly appointed government will present its policy statement.

Miklosko Discusses Political Aspirations

LD2606194390 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Interview with Slovak National Council Chairman Frantisek Miklosko by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] What are the ideas with which you are entering this office? [Miklosko] My entrance into politics is a jump in a certain sense. We were—indirectly—in politics when we were trying to do something during the last 20 years, but we were not directly involved in politics. On the other hand, I do see some continuity. When we, my friends and I, were involved in the past we were aware of our great responsibility for common

affairs. I have taken on the office of chairman of the Slovak National Council with the same feeling of responsibility that what matters here is not our personal attitudes and positions but the common good, something that this nation is waiting for.

What I want to do: First, to find a sort of common spiritual atmosphere in this nation—in which there are not only Slovaks but also other nationalities—to find an atmosphere that would enable us to follow a new path.

[Reporter] Mr. Chairman, many people know you as one of the organizers of the candlelight vigil of believers here in Bratislava. They would expect you to be a candidate for the Christian Democratic Movement. Yet you were a candidate for Public Against Violence [VPN]. Do these two things not preclude each other?

[Miklosko] In my personal life I have been following [words indistinct]. For 20 years I have been involved in the Christian movement, and this was a second family to me. I have had friends there who will remain my friends forever, and no party allegiance could divide us. My friend Jan Budaj invited me in November 1989 to join the VPN to represent believers in that movement. It seems a natural thing to do for me then, because at those moments we all were experiencing the feeling that, to put it briefly, either now or never. I joined the VPN, I have lived with it through its time of glory and then during the time of the crisis, when it was becoming less popular. At the moment when we thought that the movement was losing its foothold I realized that as I was with the movement from its beginning, I had to remain there also when it had problems. This made me stay in the VPN movement.

[Reporter] How justified are those people who say that in time you will switch over from the VPN to the Christian Democratic Movement?

[Miklosko] I have heard that theory on several occasions, but only from other people. I have not heard it from myself. At this moment I would not ask myself this question at all. After all, it is possible that my candidacy was a lucky one—I don't mean for myself, but as both VPN and the Christian Democratic Movement were interested in this office, my selection was for both of them a sort of agreement, because while I belong to the VPN, I also belong to the Christian Democratic Movement in a way. Therefore, I feel obliged to both parties in this respect. [laughs]

[Reporter] Mr. Chairman, you will be in the office for at least two years. Where would you like to get in those two years? How would you like to see the Slovak National Council in two years? And what would you like to take over from the work done to date by the reconstructed Slovak National Council?

[Miklosko] I think that there are some moments in history when action is necessary. During the time when nations were being formed in Europe, the Slovaks were lucky to have Bernolak and then his entire group. The Slovak written language was anchored and the Slovaks entered Europe as a nation. Some nations let this time slip, and then they got lost among their bigger neighbors. I think that this is the time for Slovakia to take the responsibility for its destiny into its own hands, to complete its self-management in such a way that we in Slovakia would make decisions about our own matters on our own, and that the federal government would become a sort of symbolic coordinator necessary for cooperation. In this I see our historic moment, and if we are able to fulfill this, we will be able to say that we did not live in vain. [laughs] With regard to the second question: I think that the previous parliament was already a harbinger of a democratic parliament. It contained the representatives of a number of parties which often attacked each other, yet a certain political standard was observed. We would like to retain that. I think that this parliament will be even livelier, but I hope that we will always preserve a certain political standard of civilized behavior typical of Europe.

Miklosko, Meciar Remark on Slovak Elections

LD2706124490 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Magda Pospisilova report]

[Text] After the new Slovak Government was sworn in today, it was greeted by Frantisek Miklosko, chairman of the Slovak National Council:

[Begin Miklosko recording] Esteemed Mr. Premier, esteemed members of the Slovak Government, esteemed guests. When the historians evaluate the period between November 1989 and today, they will find it hard to understand how it was possible in such a short time to dismantle a power built for forty years, a power which was feared and considered almost unchangeable by almost every citizen. We who lived these last few years—especially those ordinary people and who had the opportunity to observe the last few months at close quarters—were suddenly able to see behind the scenes of that dreadful word: power. This threatening word has shown itself suddenly fragile and weak. As we often used to say with my friends, power can be built only on the basis of service and humility, which derives from the truth.

Esteemed Mr. Premier [Meciar], esteemed members of the government. You are taking over today the executive power in this country. You are taking it over at a time when we all are faced with the period of great changes in our life. We wish you much success in your work. We wish you the best of health and persistence. We also wish for you to understand the power which you are taking over today as a service. The presidium of the Slovak National Council is giving you its full confidence. Thank you. [end recording]

After the chairman of the Slovak National Council spoke today, the newly elected Slovak Premier, Vladimir Meciar, took the floor.

[Begin Meciar recording] Esteemed Mr. chairman of the Slovak National Council, esteemed members of the Presidium of the Slovak Naitonal Council. I thank you on behalf of myself and the government for your confidence with which you honored us today. The government that is taking over today is the government which was set up on the basis of the results of the free and democratic elections. It is a coalition government of three political parties: the Public Against Violence, the Christian Democratic Movement and the Democratic Party. In spite of the fact that it is composed of the representatives of the coalition, it is a government of all citizens of the Slovak Republic, which is to serve them and work only for them.

A government that takes over from the Government of National Consens must go further in its activity, and we would be pleased if its work earned it the name: The Government of National Cooperation.

In the time when we are starting our work and activity, we have gained your confidence. Within 48 hours we would like to introduce ourselves to the plenum of the Slovak National Council and gain its confidence for our Policy Statement. Starting from that day we want to win and confirm the confidence of all citizens of Slovakia in our work on a daily basis.

The work that awaits us is not simple. The government must deal with a pile of problems, must be a prime mover and an organizer, and must take over responsibility for everything that will happen and take place in this country.

It is very difficult to be a member of the government and to be its premier at this period. It is, however, very beautiful to serve our peoples and our country. On behalf of the government and myself, I thank you once again. [applause] [end recording]

Meciar Grants Interview on Election Issues

AU2406194290 Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak 20 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Vladimir Meciar, Slovak Republic interior minister and premier designate, by Jozef Ruttkay and Milan Richter in Bratislava on 19 June: "What We Would Like"; first paragraph is VEREJNOST introduction]

[Text] Bratislava—Yesterday morning, Vladimir Meciar, Slovak Republic interior minister and premier designate, received Jozef Ruttkay, chief editor of VEREJNOST, and his colleague Milan Richter and gave them an interview on various topical domestic and political issues.

[VEREJNOST] In your speech at the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement conference on Sunday [17 June] there were passages, as publicized in the newspapers and on television, in which you elucidated your ideas about the federation. Would you please define your ideas about the federation and about its function following the parliamentary elections?

[Meciar] The federation that we acknowledge already has various attributes: authentic, identical, real, and so on. Of course, when one talks about the federation, one thinks about relations between the two republics. We support Slovak statehood; we merely remind our friends in the Czech lands that their statehood is equally important to them. Today we are looking for ways of changing what does not suit the Slovak Republic and what does not suit the Czech Republic into a form that would suit both republics. Our mutual relations proceed from several fundamental principles: It is indisputable that we want to have a joint head of state who will be the president of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The problem is whether or not we should have a vice president. There is a great deal of discussion about this at the moment. It is also clear to us that we will have a two-chamber parliamentary system; however, in the future, this may deal with matters in a different manner. It could, for example, resolve issues on the basis of the Czech and Slovak National Councils along with a joint federal Presidium or even in a different manner altogether. As far as other relations in the federation are concerned, we must have a joint defense system. It is also indisputable that some matters pertaining to the Interior Ministry will also have to remain common to both republics. We will have to have a joint approach in international relations, but—as opposed to the situation at the moment—with certain amplifications. Slovakia must be more actively represented on the international scene in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Slovaks will have to have a more assertive representation in the bodies active in diplomatic services; at the moment, we consider this representation to be inadequate. This certainly applies, as I have already indicated, in defense issues. What I mean by this is the deployment of forces not only in the western part of the republic, but all along the borders. This involves protecting the territory of the whole of Czechoslovakia. It is also indisputable that we have to have a single market and a single currency. We are in favor of an economics ministry managing some joint activities.

However, we are absolutely against the establishment of a whole system of federal organs with huge apparatuses which would act like parasites on the life of the republics. A republic cannot be regarded as a region equipped with certain executive powers. Again, a federation cannot be regarded merely as if its guarantor was a strong federal system. In essence, we must realize that our federation was constructed in accordance with the Soviet model. We know what kind of difficulties this system is facing in that country.

[VEREJNOST] You have probably previously given some thought to relations between Czechs and Slovaks. However, you have obviously been thinking about them more intensely since the VPN designated you Slovak Republic premier.

[Meciar] When I first found out that I would have to form the Slovak Republic Government, I underwent a kind of self-analysis. Can I undertake such an obligation? Can I guarantee that what has been promised will be fulfilled? Then I remembered how people had received me at the preelection meetings.... I felt such a rapport with them! This is important. It stimulated me. It also convinced me of the fact that our nation possesses such a highly developed political culture that if I and my colleagues make mistakes, it will always be possible to correct them.... Incidentally, do you know what excited me? That I do not want to head a government that would serve in any old way. I will head a government that will serve, in the best sense of the word, the interests of the Slovak nation, of the people. And, thank goodness, we now have the mechanisms that can remove an incompetent premier and government if they do not know how to fulfill this ambition, an ambition of service and not of fawning.

No one has his position leased to him for two years. Everyone will have to prove daily that they belong to this government. If someone does not prove this, he has no right to remain in it.

[VEREJNOST] Obviously, you will now offer posts to those people and personalities with whom you will be able to cooperate well and in whose abilities you trust. Yesterday Mr. Calfa mentioned some of the names of the candidates for federal government...

[Meciar] It is necessary to say that Mr. Calfa is in a completely different position from myself. As we all know, Civic Forum has a majority in parliament and has clear candidates. We have already reserved the posts which will be filled by Slovaks on behalf of the VPN. The appointments will be made as soon as possible.

In Slovakia we are, in essence, in a different and worse position. As we all know, the VPN does not have a majority in the Slovak National Council. Two or three possibilities have arisen for us out of the election results. First, to enter into a coalition with a partner with whom we could form a majority mechanism and, on the basis of this, guarantee the government's activity in parliament. Such negotiations are currently under way with the Christian Democratic Movement [KDH] and the Democratic Party [DS]. Second, to form a minority government; this means a government that will be composed of VPN representatives. Third, to form a government of experts who would have the support of the majority of parties in parliament. This would not be a coalition, but merely a kind of agreement based on the specific principles of cooperation.

[VEREJNOST] The following question is now appropriate. How are the negotiations with the KDH and the DS proceeding?

[Meciar] The negotiations are extremely difficult. However, we agreed that we would not reveal anything.

[VEREJNOST] Have these negotiations been suspended or have they just been interrupted?

[Meciar] We have taken a break until the KDH leadership holds a meeting and evaluates our proposals. So we will wait—until Wednesday [20 June].

[VEREJNOST] We assume that the Slovak public is also impatiently following these negotiations because it expects more efficient work from its national government.

[Meciar] We are now struggling for the end of Prague bureaucratism. A number of activities should be decentralized and handed over to republican organs. However, we do not want to replace Prague bureaucratism with Bratislava bureaucratism. We do not want to have functionaries in our central organs, who have a tendency to multiply everything. We have to make some cuts somewhere. We have some objective ideas. The most realistic ones are in the economic sphere: Within a year at the very latest, an economics ministry should be established out of the Slovak Planning Commission, the Industry Ministry, in particular, the wood processing industry, commercial activities, construction, and so on. It will also interest you to know that we are considering a minister who should be responsible for relations between the Czech and Slovak Republic national ministries and the Federal Government.

[VEREJNOST] What about the Ministry of Culture?

[Meciar] Culture will remain an independently run ministry. Information is more contentious. I am personally in favor of it operating along with culture and not as a separate department.

[VEREJNOST] From the point of view of the establishment of an information media hierarchy, will Slovak Television begin its operations during your government?

[Meciar] Slovak Television should operate as a national institution under the Slovak Government (similarly, Czech Television should operate under the Czech Republic Government). Federal institutions should have access to television at any time.

[VEREJNOST] How are the local elections being regarded now?

[Meciar] We are absolutely certain about one thing. Local elections should be held in Slovakia this year.

Biography of New Premier Meciar

LD2706131890 Prague CTK in English 1214 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bratislava June 27 (CTK)—Vladimir Meciar was born on June 26, 1942, in Zvolen, Central Slovakia.

He completed secondary-school studies in 1959, then worked as a clerk at the District National Committee in Ziar Nad Hronom. After finishing his military service he held various functions in the Union of Youth, later on in

its Slovak Central Committee. In 1967-1968 he was chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Youth District Committee. In 1967-1968 he was deputy chairman of the People's Control Committee of the District National Committee in Ziar nad Hronom. He was recalled from all his functions and stripped of Communist Party membership in 1970 because of his address at the Slovak Congress of Youth in 1969.

In 1970 he started to work as a smelter in the steel works in Dubnica Nad Vahom, Central Slovakia, where he worked until 1973. He attended extramural lectures at the faculty of Law on Comenius University in Bratislava and graduated in 1973. Afterwards he was a lawyer in the Skloobal works in Nemsova.

He was appointed Slovak minister of the interior and environment in January 1990.

Knazko's Duties in New Slovak Government

AU2806121190

[Editorial Report] Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 27 June on pages 1 and 3 carries a 500-word Igor Cibula article entitled "What Will the Slovak Government Look Like?" The article previews the formation of the Slovak Government, which has meanwhile been appointed. Speaking about the position of the minister without portfolio (which has been meanwhile been filled by Milan Knazko), Cibula says that "the position of this minister will be more significant than in the preceding government. He should be responsible mainly for the coordination of relations with the Federal Government and the Czech Government. It is assumed that, in view of the specific nature of this assignment, the premier entrusted this post to a person who is close to the president of the republic."

Carnogursky on New Government, Slovakia

AU2706092790 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 25 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Jan Carnogursky, chairman of the Christian Democratic Movement, by Igor Cibula; place and date not given: "For a Unified Government Policy"; first paragraph is NARODNA OBRODA introduction]

[Text] In a few days time, the new Slovak Republic Government will be presented to the public. Its first deputy premier will be Jan Carnogursky, LL.D. We asked him a few questions after the coalition talks had been concluded at the end of last week.

[Cibula] Originally, you refused the Christian Democratic Movement's [KDH] participation in the Federal Government. How can the change in your standpoint be explained?

[Carnogusky] Our standpoint was based on the election results, which—particularly at the federal level—did not give us a basis for the sufficient implementation of our ideas in the government's program. I have to say that our standpoint caused a great deal of fuss. By adopting our standpoint, we did not want to adopt a negative attitude toward the Federal Government; we wanted to maintain the freedom to make individual decisions. We were concerned with how much we would support the government's draft laws in the Federal Assembly, or how much we would not support them. Some articles in the newspapers—particularly in Czech ones—interpreted our standpoint as a negative attitude toward the republic; but this interpretation was false.

During the coalition talks in Slovakia, we gradually came to the conclusion that, in fact, we would be able to implement our policy ideas in the Federal Government's program only if we participate in the government. Beside this, participation in the Federal Government brings the advantage of being informed first about the situation in the country and abroad, as well as about the government's decisions which are under preparation. Such information helps the participating parties to better prepare their own decisions. Having considered all the circumstances and having held talks with representatives from the Public Against Violence movement [VPN], the Democratic Party, the Christian parties, and the Civic Forum in the Czech Republic, we finally changed our decision and we accepted participation in the Federal Government.

[Cibula] What role did the president play in the negotiating process?

[Carnogursky] President Vaclav Havel expressed his interest in KDH participation in the Federal Government, but he exerted no pressure on us in this sense.

[Cibula] How was the question of your participation in the Federal Government connected with the coalition talks about the composition of the Slovak Government?

[Carnogursky] The VPN movement was very much interested in our being in the Federal Government.

[Cibula] To what degree did you succeed in asserting the KDH's program on a coalition government platform with the VPN and the Democratic Party?

[Carnogursky] I have to state the well-known fact that the preelection programs of all the political parties and movements had mostly a general character, since they had little time to prepare such programs. From this point of view, these programs are greatly compatible....

[Cibula] Including those parts of your program which differ from the programs of your coalition partners?

[Carnogursky] The coalition talks did not concentrate on these instances; It was understood that the government program will be made up of those parties' programs which are generally compatible....

[Cibula] Why, during the talks, did you stress so much during the talks the question of the Slovak Republic Minister of the Interior?

[Carnogursky] I think that this fact reflects a situation in which—after four decades of totalitarian power—there is not a complete confidence among the parties as far as security forces are concerned. We were of the opinion that the same party or movement should not occupy the positions of premier and of interior minister, since, in such a case, there would not be sufficient control over the government's policy as applied to security. We adopted this standpoint not as an expression of insufficient confidence in our partners, but as an important principle for the system of democratic government in Slovakia. We were also aware of the fact that a precedent would be made.

[Cibula] If some ministerial departments are directed by the KDH, does this mean that other coalition partners will have no influence on policy in these departments?

[Carnogursky] They will have influence. In some departments the coalition partners will also influence the nomination of a limited number of deputy ministers. We agreed that specialist criteria should prevail over political ones when deciding upon the nominations for these positions. It is necessary to proceed from the fact that the coalition partners intend to implement a united government policy and not their party's policy. It is not out of question that some coalition partners will criticize some decisions made by the government if they do not agree with them. I consider this to be a healthy phenomenon, however, which will help to form the government's policy.

[Cibula] In connection with your standpoint that Slovakia will enter Europe separately, there were critical reservations—sometimes even invectives—published on multiple occasions in the Czech press. Can you comment on this?

[Carnogursky] First, I want to say that I do not know whether Slovakia will enter Europe separately or not, because not only Slovakia, but also Europe has something to say about this matter. We ourselves cannot chose or influence the conditions which are waiting for us in Europe. From this point of view, I did not mean that Slovakia would enter Europe separately. I said, and I am still of this opinion, that Slovakia wants to act as an equal partner in Europe as related to other nations. This means to me that the sooner we start making ourselves familiar with the conditions awaiting Slovakia—and also Czechoslovakia—in Europe, the better will we be able to make our program more specific.

On the subject of the critical reservations addressed to me in the Czech press, I want to say that they had the right to criticize me. I have studied the critical reservations carefully and they will form part of my future considerations about Slovakia. On the other hand, Slovakia cannot waive its right to an independent thinking and discussions about its future.

CPSL Central Committee Personnel Changes

AU2306183390 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Frantisek Melis and Lubo Rabay report: "We Are Not in the Party Because of its Name"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—At its fourth session on Saturday [16 June] the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] Central Committee discussed the preparations, course, and results of the elections for the legislative bodies. It discussed and approved a CPSL Central Committee point of view on the results of the elections and on the tasks following them; it released and coopted CPSL Central Committee members; it dealt with its budget for this year, and also dealt with other issues. Deputies elected on behalf of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] to the CSFR Federal Assembly and to the Slovak National Council participated in the discussions. [passage omitted]

In the second part of his speech, Peter Weiss, CPSL Central Committee Executive Committee chairman, turned to issues surrounding the transformation of the CPCZ into a modern left-wing party. He defined its social self-definition as the fundamental condition for success in constructing a new party. Its essence is the recognition of those values that will be paramount for social unity, for social consensus, and for the specific form of the state in which we will live. During a debate, the session's participants aired their views on the way the pre-election campaign had been conducted. Based on experience from the individual regions, they enumerated its positive aspects and pointed out the shortcomings which the party should avoid in the autumn local elections. The deputies also made statements during the discussion. They discussed their ideas about the work to be done in the individual parliaments. It should continuously follow up on the political activity of the party's Central Committee.

The Central Committee then released four of its members and elected five. It discussed and approved a draft of its point of view on the results of the elections for the legislative bodies and on the tasks facing the CPCZ following the elections.

In conclusion, Peter Weiss reacted to the remarks contained in the contributions to the discussion. When he spoke about changing the Communist Party's name, he said that this involves a specific symbolic separation from the erroneous policy of the past and from the crimes and usurping of power associated with this name. It is not only we who are waiting for this act, but the whole of society is waiting for it. We are not in the party because of its name, but because of the assertion and defense of the working people's real interests. Therefore, we can choose: Do we want to become a sect of guileless people who believe in mystical and magical formulas or do we want to become a realistic political force and consider the issue of the party's name?

The Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee adopted the following resolution at its fourth session:

I. It approves:
1. the CPSL Central Committee point of view on the results of the elections for the legislative bodies and on the CPSL's tasks following the elections;
2. the draft CPSL Central Committee budget for 1990.

II. It makes note of:
1. a report on the development of the situation in the party from the beginning of the year until the elections;
2. a report on the activity of the CPSL Central Committee Executive Committee during the period since the CPSL Central Committee session on 1 April 1990;
3. (a) the release of Jan Demikat from his post as chairman and member of the CPSL Central Control and Audit Commission and his resignation from the CPCZ;
(b) the election of Milan Sabol to the post of CPSL Central Control and Audit Commission chairman.

III. It releases:

Frantisek Havlicek, Gejza Szirovco, Miroslav Bielik, and Jozef Simek from their posts as members of the CPSL Central Committee at their own request.

IV. It elects:

Milan Kojdiak, Jan Jakubcik, Frantisek Kazsmer, Marian Sklenar, and Igor Presperin as members of the CPSL Central Committee.

V. It entrusts:

the CPSL Central Committee Executive Committee, on the basis of the results of the CPSL Central Committee management of accounts for the first half of 1990, with detailing the CPSL Central Committee budget for the second half of 1990.

VI. It recommends:

that the CPCZ Central Committee use the abbreviation KSCS [Komunisticka Strana Cesko-Slovenska—Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia] for the party's name.

Markus on Developing Slovak National Language

LD2406095290 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 23 Jun 90

[Interview with Jozef Markus, deputy premier of the Slovak Republic, by editor Peter Rohac; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Rohac] Deputy Premier, Slovaks in Surany have met for the fourth time to express their demands to have Slovak made an official and state language. As we have heard, the government of the Slovak Republic and Slovak National Council have so far not reacted adequately to these demands. Voices have been heard blaming your government, saying that it did not understand the voice of its nation.

[Markus] Government deliberations held in Komarno are known; some questions were clarified there. Certainly it is necessary to agree with the view that the government did not react with enough flexibility to this rather complex combination of problems, and the question which you asked me should instead be asked of those government members who have the authority to submit such a proposal. I believe that the adoption of such a law must be done as soon as possible. I think it is also necessary for the ethnic minorities with whom we live here, because Slovakia is also their motherland. We wish to create for them and with them a common Slovak home, so it is in their interest to develop their identity and their dual sense of belonging. Slovakia of course is also a part of this duality, and Slovakia also includes the Slovak language and a knowledge of the basic Slovak national culture.

[Rohac] What in your view is the future course of the adoption of such a law?

[Markus] This is a question which will naturally have to be dealt with mainly by the new parliament. I think that this year the Slovak National Council will be discussing such a law.

Czech Council Accepts Czech Government Resignation

LD2706132290 Prague CTK in English 1205 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK)—The newly elected presidium of the Czech National Council accepted at its session here today, presided over by its Chairman Dagmar Buresova, the resignation of the Czech Government.

The Presidium entrusted outgoing Czech Premier Petr Pithart with the formation of a new government which will be appointed on June 29, 1990.

The Presidium further decided to convene the second meeting of the Czech National Council on July 2-3 to discuss the program statement of the Czech Republic.

State Security Screenings 'Over'

LD2606214190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Correspondent Antonin Pecenka report from Bartolomejsko Street in Prague]

[Summary] Interviews with former members of State Security are over; the checkups are over. Sixty percent of the members of State Security have left or are leaving, and 40 percent remain; they will be distributed according to the Ministry of the Interior's needs. As for the component that worked at the section which directed its actions against the internal enemy, one can say that all of them left. The building at Bartolomejska Street,

No. Seven, was in the past known as the ghost building, but now it should deter only those who are committing crimes.

Bartoncik Criticizes People's Party Leadership

AU2406200790 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 20 Jun 90 p 1

[Interview with Josef Bartoncik, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party, by Jan Kastanek; place and date not given: "Josef Bartoncik, LLD.: Let Us Strengthen Political Unity"]

[Text] [Kastanek] The man on the hospital bed certainly did not seem to be bored, despite the doctors' instructions to rest. Josef Bartoncik, LLD., chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL], is a man whose name is in the papers every day now. This man has been accused of informing, of collaboration with the State Security Corps, of lying to the president, of having broken some kind of promise, of being an unprincipled man. The first time this accusation was raised was before millions of television viewers, the second time—at the news conference at Prague Castle [on 9 June]—even before the cameras of foreign television companies.... It seems that the resolution of his case is drawing near. Let us leave aside for the moment the specific facts of the "Bartoncik affair," the time for which will, naturally, come. In a brief conversation, Dr. Bartoncik said, among other things:

[Bartoncik] I am following with great interest the negotiations on the establishment of the federal and republican governments and of parliamentarian bodies. In my opinion, those who conduct these negotiations on behalf of the CSL should have been provided with greater powers by the CSL Central Committee, in the interest of their greater flexibility. I do have certain reservations about the course of these negotiations but, in view of my state of health and the position accorded to me by the CSL Central Committee, I cannot interfere in them. I am afraid that the selfishness of some functionaries and their lack of political foresight could inflict considerable problems on the party. I call once again for efforts to be exerted at the unity of all Christian political forces.

I regard as a political mistake the failure to create conditions for the representation of the CSL's coalition partners, particularly the Association of Czechoslovak Entrepreneurs [in the coalition talks]. At the same time, I am pleased that, at least in the Czech National Council, we shall continue to cooperate with the Free Farmers Party. Otherwise, I am looking forward immensely to being released to home care to be able to fight for my rehabilitation. I am working on material with which I intend to acquaint the public. I am sincerely glad that a few journalists from MLADA FRONTA, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, and MLADA DEMOKRACIE write objectively about my case and point to the absurdity of the so-called evidence. In the very near future I will provide them with the appropriate and very detailed explanations.

Screening of Corrective Education Corps Members

AU2606094490 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 23 Jun 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Screening in Prisons"]

[Text] Screening to determine whether members of the Corrective Education Corps of the Czech Republic have the ability to perform their duties began yesterday. The chairman of the screening commission is Eng. Petr Uhl; the deadline for the completion of screening is 31 July 1990. All, that is approximately 6,000 members of the Corrective Education Corps, will be screened.

First Bank Bond Issue in Czechoslovakia

AU2206113090

[Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 21 June on page 1 carries a 350-word "hj"-signed report on a news conference given by Jan Velek, general director of the Commercial Bank, with 84 branches the largest bank in the Czech Republic, in Prague on 21 June. At his news conference Velek announced that the Commercial Bank will be the first bank in Czechoslovakia to issue bonds. The bonds, which will be offered for sale as from 2 July 1990 in a total amount of one billion korunas, will carry interest of eight percent and will be redeemed on 1 July 1995 at par. The denomination will be 1,000 korunas or a multiple thereof. The Commercial Bank will reportedly "guarantee that these bonds will not be depreciated by inflation" (by buying them back before the due date or adjusting the interest rate).

Agreement Signed on Establishment of Mixed Bank

LD2606133390 Prague CTK in English 1212 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK)—Jean Paul Delacour, director general of the French "societe General" bank, and Jan Velek, director general of the Czechoslovak commercial Bank, signed here today an agreement on the establishment of a mixed bank, "Societe Generale/ Commercial Bank Joint Stock Company".

This bank, the inauguration of which is expected in the nearest future, will be seated in Prague and will function on the whole of Czechoslovak territory. This project is first of its kind in Czechoslovakia.

"Societe Generale" which belongs to the biggest European banks and which will have a majority share in the mixed bank, wants to extend in this way its services and to enable Czechoslovak entrepreneurs to make use of the advantages of banking in all advanced countries. The

Commercial Bank, which is the biggest bank in Czechoslovakia, also wants by means of the mixed Czechoslovak- French bank to ensure improving qualification of its employees so that these people can learn to do operations and provide service which have not existed in Czechoslovakia so far.

Labor Minister Discusses Unemployment Problem

AU2306185690 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Jun 90 pp 1, 8

["(CI)"-signed report: "Will the European Labor Ministers Come to Prague?"]

[Excerpts] "The EC's experiences have indicated that even a purposeful integrative policy has its pitfalls which can take years or decades to overcome. I think the time has come for the representatives of European governments, employers, and trade union organizations to sit down and consider all the aspects of this new development. A suitable opportunity would be provided by the discussions at the International Labor Office [ILO] European Regional Conference in 1992. In order that these talks may be matter-of-fact and bring specific results, we propose that a meeting involving European labor ministers be held in Prague next year. This meeting would discuss the topical aspects of European integration and its prospects. A key problem will be the migration of the labor force from poor countries to rich ones. We believe we are capable of preparing the conditions for this meeting in a very short time".

Petr Miller, federal minister of labor and social affairs, made this proposal—which represents an important new Czechoslovak initiative—to participants at the 77th International Labor Conference in Geneva on Friday [15 June]. In his speech, which was listened to with great attention by those present, he also confirmed that the CSFR unreservedly acknowledges its commitments arising out of the treaties ratified by the International Labor Organization. "We support this organization's normative activity and we recognize the authority of its supervisory organs," stated Minister Miller. He rejected politically motivated criticism of the supervisory organs and declared that thorough supervision over the fulfillment of commitments undertaken is a necessary condition for the credibility of any kind of normative activity. [passage omitted]

Our country has relatively favorable conditions for dealing successfully with the problem of unemployment, the minister went on. We not only have a relatively low level of foreign indebtedness, but we also have an unsaturated market for consumer goods and, in particular, a great deal of scope in the services sector, which in past decades has declined to an intolerable level and has practically stagnated.

The new private sector is also developing dynamically. According to our estimates, during the course of this year, this should create employment opportunities for a quarter of a million people. Therefore, we are following with great interest the discussions in the self-employment committee, which should produce some valuable suggestions for the employer's part of the Czechoslovak delegation.

However, we are well aware that a vital factor for full employment has to be an active government policy. I want to take this opportunity, the minister said in conclusion, to stress that in the issue of constructing an institutional basis for the labor market, we have been able to rely on foreign experiences, including cooperation with the ILO.

Kucera Interviewed on Civic Forum Assembly

AU2306185290 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 18 Jun 90 pp 1,3

[Interview with Petr Kucera, representative of the Civic Forum Coordinating Center, by "em"-signed SVOBODNE SLOVO reporter in Prague on 16 June: "What Did the Civic Forum Assembly Discuss?"—opening and closing paragraphs are SVOBODNE SLOVO introduction and conclusion]

[Excerpts] A Civic Forum Assembly, the highest body of this political movement, met in Prague on Saturday [16 June]. It was its first meeting after a break of two months. After its conclusion, Petr Kucera, one of the chief representatives of the Civic Forum Coordinating Center, granted our newspaper an interview.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] What did the assembly mainly discuss?

[Kucera] Apart from evaluating the election results, it particularly considered problems concerning government formation. The assembly formulated the criteria on the basis of which the negotiations with potential coalition partners ought to be conducted. It confirmed the decision that the Civic Forum will not enter into a coalition with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and defined the conditions of cooperation with Christian Democratic forces. It expressed full support for its most successful candidates, particularly those who are associated with the reform process in the economy.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] Did the discussion also revolve around the Civic Forum's future?

[Kucera] Yes, we spoke about the new organizational structure of the Civic Forum. The commitment is that the Civic Forum will not evolve into a traditional political party. It wants to retain internal plurality, which allows it to seek optimal solutions to a whole range of social and political problems before these problems make themselves negatively felt in public life. We will strictly abide by the principle that he who decides must bear full responsibility for his decisions.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] Did you return to the Bartoncik affair?

[Kucera] The public, particularly the part which is well-disposed toward Christian Democratic parties, interprets the Bartoncik affair unequivocally as a Civic Forum pre-election trick. I will not reiterate that the Civic Forum has not been directly involved in the whole affair, but I do have to point out that the crisis of the leadership of the Czechoslovak People's Party had a negative impact also on our election results. The trend of mounting support for the Civic Forum came to a halt in the week before the elections. Many of our potential votes went to the Society for Moravia and Silesia, which gained support also at the expense of the Christian and Democratic Union. [passage omitted]

The participants in the first post-election Assembly of the Civic Forum Coordinating Center on Saturday in Prague, the greater part of which was held behind closed doors, approved a resolution. In the resolution, the assembly charged regional coordinating centers with drawing up lists of experts and other capable people who could fill senior managerial posts in central bodies. It called on all Civic Forum legal subjects, particularly Civic Forum district coordinating centers, to take stock of their property and submit a report on it to the Federal Ministry of Finance. The assembly elected new members of the Civic Forum Coordinating Center—D. Havlova, L. Lis, V. Sedlacek, and Z. Kotrly—who are replacing departing members. The assembly reacted with indignation to the report that Richard Sacher, the federal minister of interior, had ordered the rescreening of some Federal Assembly deputies from the ranks of the Civic Forum without the knowledge of the chairman of the Federal Assembly. It called upon the Federal Assembly Presidium to draw the appropriate conclusions from this fact.

Civic Initiative for Silesia Established

AU2506081890 Prague NOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 21 Jun 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Silesians Raise Their Heads High"]

[Text] Opava—The newly established Civic Initiative for Silesia has resolved to contribute to a new solution dealing with democratic territorial administration. In its policy statement, it emphasizes that "Silesia firmly supports the idea of the Czech nation's unity and of strong bonds between the nations and ethnic minorities living in our federative state." It expresses its complete support for the endeavors to achieve the independence of towns and villages. The Initiative wants to become a constructive partner for the government and representative organs in dealing with self-administration. Silesia's successful economic development—including, its estimable position within the Czech Republic—and increasing historical and cultural awareness.

Name Change for All-People Democratic Party

LD2706215590 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK)—An extraordinary congress of the All-people Democratic Party, held here today, decided to change the party's name to the Party of Businessmen and Tradesmen.

Party chairman Jaroslav Samek said the party would withdraw from the coalition with the Association for the Republic-The Republican Party of Czechoslovakia with which it ran for the June 8-9 elections and lost mainly due to Coalition Party Chairman Miroslav Sladek's appearance on television at the end of the pre-election campaign. In the Czech Republic, the coalition won only 72,000 votes (almost 1.1 per cent) and in the Slovak Republic 8,000 votes (0.2 per cent). The party of Businessmen and Tradesmen will yet decide about new coalition partners to run with for the local elections due to take place in autumn 1990.

This party will work only in the Czech Republic but cooperation with its Slovak sister party is expected.

Dienstbier Meets EC Ambassadors

LD2206124390 Prague CTK in English 1138 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 22 (CTK)—Prospects of future cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the European communities were discussed between Czechoslovak foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier and ambassadors Joseph Small of Ireland, Jacques Humann of France and Giovanni Castellani Pastoris of Italy here today.

The three ambassadors represent the Community as well as countries—former, present and future presidents of the Community. The two sides discussed cooperation in the light of Czechoslovakia's future association with the Community.

Jiri Dienstbier thanked the governments of Ireland and France for their assistance in promoting Czechoslovakia's relations with the European Communities, and said he hoped Italy, which will chair the Community in the latter half of this year, will help achieve a new quality in Czechoslovakia's relations with the EC. Ireland's ambassador Joseph Small gave a dinner for Jiri Dienstbier, attended by the ambassadors of the EC member states accredited in Prague.

USSR Defense Ministry Said To Thwart Expedition

AU2606143690 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 90 p 7

[CTK report: "Waiting for Permit"]

[Text] Moscow—The Czechoslovak "Kamchatka 1990" expedition has been forced to make an involuntary stop in Moscow. At the very last moment the USSR Ministry

of Defense turned down the application for a permit to travel to Kamchatka, which had been filed on behalf of the expedition by the Komsomol youth organization, the guarantor of the Soviet part of the expedition.

Members of the expedition fear lest they miss the brief period of vegetation in Kamchatka on account of this delay. This would endanger the success of the expedition, whose aim is to gather vegetation samples from areas of long-term volcanic activity that could be used in the recultivation and recovery of areas in Czechoslovakia devastated by fly ash.

Visa Requirements With FRG Abolished

LD2706210790 Prague CTK in English 1953 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Prague/Bonn June 27 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher exchanged notes today on the abolition of visas in travels between the two countries, following the agreement between the two countries' governments which will come into force on July 1, 1990.

As from July 1, 1990, Czechoslovak and FRG citizens can travel without visas to the other state for a period not exceeding three months. But they are not allowed to travel with the aim to work there and earn money. As from July 1, the obligatory minimum exchange of currency is abolished for West German citizens travelling to Czechoslovakia.

Opening of the following new border crossings has also been agreed with the FRG: As-Selb, Svaty Kriz-Waldsassen, Broumov- Mahring, Tachov-Barnau, Vseruby-Eschlkam, Stozec-Haidmuhle, and from Aug 1, 1990 Liskova-Waldmunchen.

Minister Dienstbier told CTK that, in his opinion, the abolition of visas would not have a negative impact on Czechoslovakia's economy. On the contary, the way to Europe is thus being opened for Czechoslovakia. The same steps are under discussion with the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France and Spain.

As to customs rules, the minister said they exist throughout the world. But it depends to what extent they are observed and, if not, what measures are taken.

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *Reportage on German unification may also be found in the Federal Republic of Germany section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT and pertinent sections of the East Europe JPRS Report. Third country comment is published as available in the appropriate DAILY REPORT or JPRS publication.*

GDR Favors Joint Declaration on Armed Forces

LD2806113590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Vienna (ADN Correspondent)—The GDR favors both German Governments making a joint declaration on the self-limitation of future German forces. This unexpected proposal was made by the GDR state secretary for disarmament, Frank Marczinek, on Thursday to the delegations of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty states at a plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces in Europe. The statement, which is intended to take into account the historically justified security concerns of the neighbors of a united Germany, would have to be binding under international law and militarily significant. It should fit into the framework of an agreement on the limitation of troops of all states in central Europe before the end of this year, he said at a news conference. An upper limit for German forces of 200,000 to 250,000 men, as proposed by Shevardnadze, was described by Marczinek as "unacceptable." The number would be higher.

In a first reaction to these ideas, the FRG delegation in Vienna stressed that there was a "high degree of agreement" between the two German states "on a number of basic views." Going it alone must be avoided in strengthening forces. Against the background of efforts to exclude interceptor fighters from the first Vienna agreement being aimed at for this year, Marczinek announced the GDR's wilingness to include all fighter aircraft. In the follow-up negotiations, which are to take place immediately afterward, national rather than alliance limits should be agreed upon. In the six categories under negotiation up to now, further reductions should be striven for and new arms sectors included.

The state secretary reported on the GDR's experiences in destroying unilaterally reduced weapons. He advocated the war materiel to be destroyed by treaty should be used for different purposes. At present 2.4 billion marks and up to 4,000 workers are needed for this. The [words indistinct] of the National People's Army he said was 95,000 soldiers. [passage omitted]

De Maiziere Airs NATO, Pact Issues

LD2706202690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] London (ADN)—GDR Premier Lothar de Maiziere described his talk with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today as "extremely friendly and harmonious." At the end of his one-day visit to London, he said at a press conference at the GDR Embassy today: "I was glad to meet with agreement from Mrs Thatcher that the CSCE process must play a special role in European security policy in future." They discussed ways in which this process can be implemented and whether it is a good and sensible thing to "raise it to the level of norms binding under international law."

They also agreed that events in the East European countries "provide an opportunity to perceive and shape an entirely new image of Europe," and that it is now important "not to set up new barriers on the Oder instead of the Elbe."

Referring to the expectations linked to the NATO summit in London in early July, de Maiziere said: "NATO must alter its structure and in particular give up existing strategies such as flexible response and forward defense, in order to facilitate a security structure which no longer stands in the way of the unification of Germany." He heard no opposing view on this from Mrs Thatcher. In any case, NATO membership for a unified Germany is only conceivable under such conditions. He proceeds, he said, on the basis that the presence of NATO troops on GDR territory is not acceptable if the balance of forces is not to be fundamentally disturbed. The premier rejected the proposal, currently under discussion, of a unified Germany's dual membership in both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. At the same time he underlined the Soviet Union's legitimate security interests.

De Maiziere said the rights of the victorious powers should be abolished—that is, Berlin should not have any special military status in relation to the rest of German territory. There should not be four different troop contingents present in Berlin. The GDR premier underlined his view that Berlin must be the capital of Germany. With regard to possible all-German elections this year, he said that a second state treaty containing questions of unifying laws and adaptation of laws must be concluded, laender must be set up in the GDR in order to create FRG-compatible structures, and finally the two-plus-four talks must be brought to a successful conclusion. "I think that all three are still possible this year."

Diestel To Release Stasi File on La Belle Attack

AU2806073590 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 28 Jun 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "La Belle"]

[Text] GDR Interior Minister Diestel wants to place the files of the Stasi state security system concerning the attack on the discotheque "La Belle" at the disposal of the Berlin senator for the interior (DIE WELT 21 June). The Ministry of State Security has known about the Libyan assailants since the attack, in which three people were killed, was carried out.

De Maiziere Visits UK, Meets Thatcher

Views Customs, Links With UK

LD2706164690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] London (ADN)—For the purpose of integration in the EC, the GDR will gradually start building an import customs system which conforms with the EC and is used by the EC toward third countries. The first binding documents on this are expected on Sunday with the currency union. This was announced by GDR Premier Lothar de Maiziere to top managers of British industry in London today.

The GDR wants to introduce fair competition in all industrial branches, create equal opportunities for enterprises in all countries, and prevent domination of the market by individual monopolies, he said. He thus hopes for wide-ranging contacts in the UK to expand existing economic relations and discover the GDR as an investment area. The GDR as an economic entity offers good preconditions for achieving rapid economic growth. There is a substantial requirement for capital in all economic spheres.

The government chief named as spheres of cooperation which he said were of "central importance" the modernization of the infrastructure, including the reconstruction of the railway and road network, telecommunications, the municipal water and sewage system, housing and infrastructure construction, environmental technology, including garbage collection, as well as the expansion of an efficient foodstuffs industry. Cooperation in computer-oriented technologies, television broadcating technology (above all via satellite), and energy transmission are also desirable, he said.

Comments on Talks

AU2706095490 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 90 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Minister Markus Meckel by Jochen Reinert on the flight from London to East Berlin on 20 June: "USSR Security Interests Must Not Be Ignored"; first paragraph is NEUES DEUTSCHLAND introduction]

[Text] On the flight from London to Berlin on Wednesday night [20 June], the GDR foreign minister, Markus Meckel, after having discussed the two-plus-four talks with his British counterpart, Douglas Hurd, which will begin today, answered journalists' questions, including those asked by our special correspondent Jochen Reinert:

[Reinert] So far, London has been of rather minor importance in the GDR's efforts to seek dialogue concerning the external aspects of the German question. What did you discuss with the British foreign minister?

[Meckel] Obviously we talked about the two-plus-four talks, German unification, and the European conditions for it. We spoke about the following, pending questions: Will the future Germany be part of NATO and what are the possibilities for taking into account the interests of the USSR and other Eastern states? We want German unification not only to signify the separation of the GDR from the community of East European countries, but also to become a process of European unification. It must be part of the solution that the USSR is a part of Europe and that the other East European countries are also included in an all-European security structure within the framework of the CSCE.

[Reinert] The presence of Soviet, U.S., and even other allied troops in Germany is the expression of the rights of the four powers. In what way should they be replaced within the framework of the two-plus-four talks?

[Meckel] As far as the rights of the four powers are concerned, there are several important specific points, such as the Berlin question, air traffic, and the presence of the allies in Berlin. Then there are the so-called original rights, that is to say, the reservation rights on the basis of the Potsdam Agreement. For us, it is important that these rights are replaced, in other words that Germany becomes sovereign in its decisions, and that it can forge into joint links with European institutions in a sovereign and independent way. To clarify this matter is the task of the two- plus-four process.

[Reinert] Do you consider it to be realistic to bring forward the all-German elections to December as long as the external aspects of German unity are not yet clarified?

[Meckel] I have already said that this is exactly what I regard as problematical, namely to set an election day in that time period. I do not exclude—and of course I will support this as much as I can—that the external aspects will really be clarified by the fall. However, setting a specific date certainly puts some pressure on the USSR, which cannot be in our interest.

[Reinert] Is there not also increasing time pressure on the two-plus-four talks?

[Meckel] Of course, by their very nature these talks are under time pressure, which is fundamentally not bad since it leads to intensive negotiations. The only problem is if a certain date is fixed beforehand. After all, it is clear that if unification is concluded under Article 23, all of Germany will become part of NATO, which is a problem. I think that one must find a consensus in this respect that can also be supported by the USSR. As far as communication is concerned it is simply difficult to say that the result is already definite and that one should hurry up and agree to it.

[Reinert] How big is the gap that separates the views of NATO and the USSR on the question of the military status of a unified Germany, and do you expect this gap to narrow in Berlin?

[Meckel] I do not expect a breakthrough in Berlin. I think that this is even unrealistic before the party congress in the

USSR and the NATO summit in early July. I suppose that we will achieve important results, which, however, might not be so good for publicity; we will certainly not achieve the ultimate result. This is to be expected only for the fourth meeting in early September in Moscow.

[Reinert] Mr. Minister, you have come up with the suggestion of a security zone for East Europe, a temporary "alliance between the alliances." What is the idea behind it?

[Meckel] The question is how can we organize security. Basically, we want European security structures, which means that our priority is the CSCE and not NATO. This also means that, as far as security is concerned, one must think on an all-European basis, and the GDR has worked out a trilateral proposal for the institutionalization of the CSCE process together with Poland and the CSFR. Yet at the same time security should also be arranged more regionally.

[Reinert] How do you think the two military alliances could approach one another and find a consensus?

[Meckel] First the two alliances should simply establish what has developed and commit themselves to it, whereby it is still open whether the Warsaw Treaty will still develop toward a political organization. Personally, I would consider this to be sensible, because there are common security interests in East Europe. However, clearly we should say that there is no longer an enemy image, which means we should overcome the alienation of the alliances, so to speak. A meeting of the 23 member states of both organizations even before the CSCE summit could make a declaration to this effect.

[Reinert] There is much discussion about models for the military integration of the future Germany, yet there is surprisingly little talk about the necessary disarmament steps. In your opinion what importance should the disarmament regulations have in the context of the two-plus-four talks?

[Meckel] They play a major role. The disarmament questions—even when they are not discussed in the two-plus-four process—are part of all the solutions. There should be ceilings for the armed forces, not only for Germany but for all other central European countries as well. Only then could it become acceptable to the East European countries, and in particular for the USSR, for Germany to become part of a changed NATO. NATO should fundamentally change its structures. I would also welcome it if NATO were to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

[Reinert] Did Mr. Hurd give any reason for hope in this respect?

[Meckel] He clearly stated that we must no longer have such an enemy image and that very clear steps will be taken in this connection at the NATO summit in early July. Moreover, he also expressed readiness for a drastic reduction of the British Army of the Rhine.

[Reinert] Did you even discuss a possible final document of the two-plus-four talks with Mr. Hurd?

[Meckel] Yes, I did, and in the talks on the level of experts we are also starting to focus on such a final document. It is important to work far ahead in order to find out what such a document must contain. One point is the Polish-German border, then there are political and military questions, the status of Berlin, and, ultimately, final regulations under international law on replacing the four-power rights. There is no need to discuss all the points of the final document within the framework of these talks. For example, the German-Polish questions will be negotiated trilaterally between the two German states and Poland, and, on completion of the negotiations, it will only be necessary to have recognition and acknowledgment by the four powers. At least we hope that this is possible. This will be the subject of the next round in Paris in mid-July.

ADN Interviews De Maziere on Unification

LD2806093690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0810 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—According to GDR Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere, the elements of a final document for the solution of the external aspects of German unification are beginning to emerge slowly. In an interview with ADN, the head of government said that such a solution would surely not consist of dual membership (in NATO and the Warsaw Pact) or of consolidating the rights of the victorious powers for another lengthy period, as proposed in the most recent letter from Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. A sovereign state has to arise from German unification and this means an end to the rights of the Four Powers. On the other hand, treaty-based arrangements have to be made, De Maiziere added, which make transitions possible and meaningful. He is only thinking "of the Soviet forces stationed here in the GDR. The problem is not soluble within a few weeks or months. It will take years to find defensible solutions in economic, social, and also ecological terms."

The premier gave a positive assessment of his talks with the heads of state and government of the Four Powers which have taken him to Moscow, Washington, Paris, and London in the last three weeks. "From all of them I heard a clear yes to German unity," said De Maiziere. He detected no serious reservations in any of those to whom he spoke. However, various worries were expressed about whether the process of German unification is not proceeding too quickly.

The most controversial question is certainly the issue of the security-policy integration of a united Germany, stressed the premier. There have been very different views on this for weeks and months. Now, however, certain models are emerging that will bring a solution.

The head of government thinks that an all-German election date before the end of this year is "possible." "Three major elements" have still to be created for this, he affirmed. This

includes a second state treaty which will deal with questions of legal adaptation and uniformity and the laying down of transition periods. The document should also contain "agreements on the future capital Berlin, even if some are against it." Laender should also be created "so that we enter a unified Germany with a compatible structure." Finally the two-plus-four process has to be completed. "But I think that the three great tasks can be fulfilled in this time. After all, we also have the State Treaty, and unlike some prophets of doom I take the view that it is a very good treaty—negotiated in four weeks and ratified in eight." However, there still has to be an agreement on a specific election date.

Commentary on Recent Two-Plus-Four Talks

AU2706130290 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 25 Jun 90 p 1

[Klaus Wilczynski commentary: "Two-Plus-Four To Increase Pace"]

[Text] Even the greatest optimists did not expect concrete agreements from the Berlin round of the two-plus-four talks. So what was the result, other than it was stated once again that there exist considerable differences of opinion about the security-political aspects of German unification?

Let us approach this matter from the positive side. There remained no doubt that the four victorious powers do not want to impede the German unification process. They have even agreed on increasing the pace in line with a timetable together with the two German foreign ministers. Following further meetings at the level of foreign ministers, a document on the foreign political aspects of unification should be ready for a CSCE summit in Paris in November.

Nobody at the negotiating table in Berlin challenged the unrestricted sovereignty of a future Germany, yet a controversy remained over the path to unity, that is to say of how Germany should be integrated into the European security structures. The fundamental problem is that the USSR does not accept NATO membership of Germany. This involves the entire issue of the presence of foreign troops on German territory. The search for a compromise has been determined by this very problem.

Shevardnadze's surprising proposal in connection with the reduction of German armed forces, namely to first withdraw foreign troops from Berlin and only subsequently in stages from all of Germany, is an attempt to defuse the problem of alliance membership. The USSR advocates a five-year transition period. This is the time during which foreign troops would remain in Germany, whose sovereignty would remain limited during that period. The three Western allies were not enthusiastic about this. Yet, Gorbachev, who is under strong pressure from his opponents, needs a respite to avoid military attacks on his foreign policy flank.

Even so, Moscow's proposal might provide an impulse for new ideas. After all—as GDR Foreign Minister Meckel said—nobody must lose in connection with the unification of Germany.

Export Controls To Continue After Currency Union

LD2706123590 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)—GDR agricultural exports are to be subject to controls and conditions of use even after the economic and currency union on 1 July, according to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. This is to prevent disruption to markets in the Federal Republic and in the European Community, the Ministry announced today. Supply quotas are to be limited in general to grain, meat, milk, sugar, fruit, vegetables, and spirits. [passage omitted]

NPA Chief Wants Clear Statement on Fate of Army

LD2706154590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The process of the disarmament of the National People's Army must proceed with social security assured. This was demanded in Berlin on Wednesday by the chief of the National People's Army, Admiral Theodor Hoffmann, at a joint seminar of the Association of Professional Soldiers of the GDR and of the German Federal Army Association.

Disarmament is not a matter for the National People's Army alone, but of all forces in Europe, the admiral stressed. The defense ministers of the two German states have firm positions on this. But what is lacking is a clear statement from the GDR Government. Hoffmann demanded that a second state treaty should lay down specific proposals on the fate of the National People's Army.

Office for Foreign Trade Established

LD2706111490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1007 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—An Office for Foreign Trade has been established in the GDR. It will begin operations on 2 July. The head of the Office, Dr. Peter Grabley, explained its duties at his first press conference in Berlin today. Sensitive advanced technology items, which have so far been banned by the COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Control] list, can be sold to the GDR in the future, according to the state treaty. Final destination declarations will have to be made and kept according to tradition. Exports of such goods or products in which they are used will have to be permitted by the Office.

The Office will also be responsible for the regulation of the clearing trade (exchange of goods). The GDR still trades this way with 38 countries mainly in Eastern Europe and developing areas. [passage omitted]

Ruling Parties Advocate 16 Dec Elections

LD2706123290 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)—The governing parties in the GDR have advocated 16 December as their preferred date for all-German elections, according to the DSU [German Social Union] parliament group chairman Hans-Joachim Walther. There is no agreement yet on the date for the Landtag elections in the GDR, Walther told the press in East Berlin today.

The DSU favored holding the Landtag elections together with the all-German elections on 16 December. Representatives of the GDR-Social Democratic Party and the GDR-Christian Democratic Union, however, said in the past few days that Landtag elections were likely to take place in September or October. [passage omitted]

'New Forum' Appeals to Movements to Join Forces

AU2706194990 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 90 p 2

[ADN report: "New Forum Demands Citizens' Movement for All"]

[Text] East Berlin—New Forum has advocated the creation of "a citizens' movement for all." In a statement, which was published on Monday [25 June], the Council of the Spokesmen of the Republic called on the Greens Party to reconsider whether it wants to remain a party or whether it wants to become a citizens' movement. Hundreds of grassroots groups are working in the kreise and communities toward this joint political objective. An appeal was also made for the Peace and Human Rights Initiative and Democracy Now to join a uniform citizens movement.

In the view of New Forum, Election Alliance 90 has fulfilled its task. Together they have offered an alternative policy. All initiatives that it contains are now represented in the People's Chamber and the city parliaments. Nevertheless, they were not able to prevent important decisions by the parties in power. The state treaty was adopted without any direct influence and against all concerns brought forward by the opposition. Soon the effects of the "unilateral state treaty and economic union with half a social union" will become visible. Major social conflicts are to be expected which no party will be able to solve.

It was stated that the parties had lost their credibility and that the citizens' movements were the bearers of a new form of democracy. The presence of the citizens' movements in parliament must not become the fig leaf for the parties' struggle for power. One must continue the struggle outside parliament.

It was further stated that the citizens' movements consistently upheld their positions in the past half year. New Forum wants to strengthen "cooperation and solidarity between the citizens' movements, the citizens' action committees and interest groups, such as cultural workers, senior citizens' associations, youth initiatives, associations of the handicapped, the association for the protection of tenants, and the association of the unemployed." Those parties that are striving for power must be confronted with a broad citizens' movement. It is in line with the fundamental concept of New Forum that each individual and all groups are independent and responsible for themselves within New Forum.

UK Publisher Takes Over Berlin Company

LD2806183290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Bonn/Berlin (ADN)—British publisher Robert Maxwell and the FRG publishing group Gruner and Jahr signed a preliminary contract on the acquisition of the Berliner Verlag publishing company today. This was announced by the publisher and editor of the London "Mirror Group" and the "European" at a reception in Bonn.

Neither the owners of the Berliner Verlag, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany follow-up organization the Party for Democratic Socialism [PDS], nor the Berliner Verlag itself were apparently informed of the signing of the agreement. A spokesman for the PDS executive stated in response to a query from ADN that he was unable to confirm corresponding reports. The Berliner Verlag, the GDR's largest newspaper and magazine publishing group, merely stated that they knew nothing about an agreement of this nature. [passage omitted]

Israeli Reportage on Parliamentarians' Visit

WA2606183990

For reportage on the joint visit to Israel by Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, president of the People's Chamber, and Rita Suessmuth, president of the West German Bundestag, see the Israel section of the 26 June and subsequent issues of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

Interior Minister Discusses 'Carlos' Case

LD2706190190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Balazs Horvath, minister of the interior, made an announcement yesterday concerning the activities of former political leaders in support of certain terrorists; this afternoon he gave a press briefing on the same subject. My collagues are indicating to me that the interview Tamas Frei had with the interior minister after the press briefing is ready. This is what follows, now.

[Begin recording] [Frei] Mr. Minister, at the press briefing this afternoon, you made public two very interesting documents. One is a letter written to Janos Kadar, which Carlos personally wrote to the former party general secretary. The other consists of statistics on the quantity of explosives and ammunition which remained in Hungary after the departure of the Carlos group. Answering a question, you said these statistics and documents, for example the Kadar letter, at the moment, let us say, are secret since they come under the scope of the investigation; and you have referred them to the prosecutor. Therefore, they are not expected to be made public in the press in the coming days. I would like to ask you to quote some lines from this letter.

[Horvath] The letter was dated 2 April 1980, Budapest. The place it was written already says something; obviously Carlos wrote it here. The address: "Dear Comrade Janos Kadar." I do not want to read out all of it.

[Frei] Please read out what, I can see from here, is underlined in red.

[Horvath] "The socialist countries permit our combatants to freely pass through the territory of their state, and now a palpable trend is appearing toward building relations with our organization."

[Frei] You quoted a sentence, that Carlos expressed thanks for having been able to realize his revolutionary objectives.

[Horvath] Another quote: "We have been struggling for a year, for the realization of our revolutionary objectives, enjoying the security advantages provided by socialist Hungary. From Hungarian territory we have developed our international relations, making contact with the revolutionaries of every nation, without the Hungarian authorities hampering us in this."

[Frei] The signature is "Revolutionary greetings, Carlos."

[Horvath] "Revolutionary greetings, Carlos, on behalf of the organization of international revolutionaries."

[Frei] Two questions arise: According to previously known data, in 1975 Carlos disappeared from the sight of the world. This letter was written in 1980, so my question is, to what extent can what is contained in this letter be considered probable, that Carlos and his men were able from Hungary to realize their revolutionary objectives, when presumably the world does not know of crimes during this period that might be linked with the name of Carlos? To what extent should we take this seriously, and to what extent should we, on the basis of this, think that they indeed prepared here for terrorist actions, and that they did not simply, as others have said, rest here in Hungary? Which of the two do you regard as probable?

[Horvath] I do not know what they did. Anyway I do not know on what basis you state that Carlos disappeared in '75.

[Frei] What do you know of this?

[Horvath] All sorts of information, at the level of gossip.

[Frei] Do you know of the occurrence during this period, around 1979-80, of terrorist crimes in the world which might have been linked to the name of Carlos?

[Horvath] I do not know of this. This is not what I said. What I said is that I also have information of another character.

[Frei] And in connection with the information of another character, what do you think—did they rest, or may they have partaken in training, too?

[Horvath] I do not know whether they only rested, or whether they engaged in training. The fact is that they left here a considerable quantity of ammunition, explosives, arms.

[Frei] Could you list these?

[Horvath] A quintal [mazsa]—thus about 100 kg—of C4-pra.

[Frei] What is it? It is an explosive, isn't that so?

[Horvath] Sixty RTG-75 rockets.

[Frei] Do you know of TNT explosives?

[Horvath] Yes, about 50 kg of TNT, trinitrotoluene.

[Frei] According to your suppositions...

[Horvath] They left more here. What I have said now is what is here at present.

[Frei] According to your suppositions, where was this ammunition, arms?

[Horvath] I do not know.

[Frei] Is there a big gap?

[Horvath] I do not know whether there is a big gap. I am only familiar with the documents that are at my disposal. The prosecutor's office will make investigations, and it is certain that we shall find out where they were. [passage omitted] In case they prepared here and, following their preparation, they committed crimes [words indistinct]

(?which amount to) manslaughter, and these crimes have not yet lapsed, then the court must decide on this issue in accordance with the criminal code regulation introduced by the Nemeth government last year and Matyas Szuros, which was announced by the Nemeth government this year. [words indistinct].

[Frei] Thus if the hypotheses turn out to be true then some of the six can await a prison term. If so, how long?

[Horvath] I do not know, I am a minister of the interior. What I have done in this case was to hand over the data in my possession to the supreme public prosecutor. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Speculation on Terrorists' Camp

LD2706171790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Interior Minister Balazs Horvath has held a press conference about the Carlos affair, already touched on. Tamas Frei, who was present at the conference, is sitting next to me in the studio.

[Frei] Balazs Horvath outlined some very surprising letters and documents, which I can say make it very clear that Carlos and his men were here in Hungary. [passage omitted] Questions such as where they really stayed during that year, what they were really doing, who knew about all this and whether only the six mentioned or others, still remain.

[Announcer] There are many rumors about where Carlos and his men stayed. There is talk about the military institutions in Csopak. Jozsef Orosz reports from there:

[Orosz] The 110 kat.[1 kat. hold equals 1.42 acre] area, which even now is a training ground and school for the police officers of the Ministry of the Interior, is situated three km from Csopak. Colonel (Andras Csordas) commander of the training school, considers it conceivable that terrorists stayed there during the ominous period, but he did not see them himself.

Incidently, Lieutenant Colonel Csordas has known the Csopak training ground since 1972. It has been called a language high school because Hungarian counterintelligence experts were trained to shoot here. [sentence as heard] This group of 20 to 25, a special group of Hungarians, arrived in Csopak under the utmost secrecy; even the commander of the school did not get any list whatsoever. Lieutenant Colonel Csordas considers it conceivable that foreign terrorists—perhaps members of the Carlos group—got into this 20-25 strong group but cannot confirm this on the basis of his personal experiences.

NEPSZABADSAG Adds Details

LD2806110190 Budapest MTI in English 1001 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)—The daily "NEPSZABADSAG" learned from several independent, well-informed sources on Wednesday evening that members of the Carlos gang did really stay in Hungary on some occasions in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the period indicated by the minister of the interior.

Altogether 30 to 35 persons, including young women, might have stayed here. Usually, they did not number more than 10 to 12 by one occasion, the Thursday issue says. They often rented villas. The sources of "NEPSZABADSAG" did not confirm the minister's suggestion that Carlos and his associates had come to Hungary with the knowledge, or at the invitation, of the HSWP Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee.

The members of the Carlos gang arrived in Hungary with a number of false passports, including Libyan ones ensuring visa-free entrance, and diplomatic passports, and regularly changed their names...

The sources did not produce any evidence that the gangmen had ever negotiated with anyone in Hungary. The security organs, afraid of the vengeance of terrorists against Hungarian facilities and realizing that they did not organize any act of terrorism on the territory of the country, did not take any action against them, only monitored them. On one occasion, Carlos and his associates fired at an approaching car of the authorities which they thought would endanger them. There was not any fatal injury in the incident, Thursday's "NEPSZABADSAG" says.

Government Suggests Soviets Reconsider 1956 Role

LD2706165490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 27 Jun

[Text] The commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group has held talks with Hungarian leaders. The Hungarian Government again suggested that the Soviet Union, as with the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, should re-examine its role in Hungary in 1956. This occurred when Premier Jozsef Antall received the Commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group in the presence of Arpad Goncz, interim president of the republic; Lajos Fuer, minister of defense; and Kalman Keri, National Assembly deputy.

The Hungarian leaders discussed with Matvey Burlakov the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the resulting financial issues that have arisen. Discussions will continue in a special committee. Jozseff Antall reiterated Hungary's intention to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact.

On behalf of the Soviet Defense minister, Colonel General Burlakov bestowed a general's sword of honor on Jozsef Antall in recognition of the humane treatment

received by Soviet prisoners and forced laborers who had fled to Hungary from German prison camps.

The Hungarian premier regards the current meeting as a confidence building step which points in the direction of genuinely good relations after the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

FIDESZ Demonstrates at Romanian Embassy

LD2706180590 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] The demonstration in front of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest is still underway. The reporter is Peter Szorenyi;

[Szorenyi] We condemn all violence because it only produces more violence. The sentence can be found in the statement of the Association of Magyar Youth Organizations of Romania. This document was read out by (Dorottya Gyurus), member of the board of FIDESZ [Federation of Young Democrats] which organized the demonstration. The Magyar young people of Romania, are calling for sobriety from both parties, that is from both the authorities and the demonstrators, and urging restraint from violent actions.

The Young Democrats called the people together here in front of the Romanian Embassy to express their solidarity with all democratic forces of Romania. They demand the release of the Romanian students imprisoned during the anticommunist demonstrations in Bucharest. They call on the miners told to restore order at the time not to let themselves to be used by the authorities in this way.

Anyway, only about 100 people have so far come to join the demonstration, despite the fact, that according to the information of FIDESZ, the Hungarian Democratic Forum and Alliance of Free Democrats have also joined them. Laszlo Akos Nemeth, board member, is to speak shortly and a representative of the Romanian Libera group will also speak.

Refugee Situation Causes Problems

LD2706163990 Budapest MTI in English 1514 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)—The number of refugees and other foreigners staying in Hungary illegally is estimated at over 100,000. This raises considerable financial and moral problems for Hungarian society.

To do away with the chaotic stage of affairs needs radical changes in related police activity, said Parliament's Committee on Human Rights and Minority and Religious Affairs at a session on June 27. The session was held to review the refugee situation through hearing reports by related state and religious organizations.

It was said that since the end of 1987, there has been a steady influx of refugees from Romania. The process has accelerated, and over 28,000 Hungarians and Romanians have fled to Hungary during the past two years.

The proportion of non-Hungarian nationality people has increased over the last half a year, although many of them want to go on to a third country.

Refugees from other neighbouring countries, and even from outside Europe, have also appeared. Some sources put the number of the latter at 14,000, but official sources speak only of 1,300.

The Hungarian state spends 500 million forints a year on supporting refugees in finding a job and place in society.

A settlement fund was set up, which could provide 1350 flats, and four refugee camps were set up in Bekescsaba, Hajduszoboszlo, Bicske and Budpaest.

The previous government had signed an agreement with the UN Commission for Refugees on an aid to the tune of 4.9 million dollars. Four million have already been transferred.

It was also said that out of the 8,860 people who applied for the refugee status, 1,800 could prove that they had been subject to persecution.

Referendum on Presidential Election Method Set

LD2706172190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The local authority elections, or, as they are now called, the council elections, will be held on Sunday, 30 September. [passage omitted] Arpad Goncz, in the course of a visit to Gyor, also said that the referendum to decide how we should elect the president of Republic will be held on 29 July.

Government Officials Reshuffled, Confirmed

LD2806105490 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)—The interim president of the Republic of Hungary relieved State Secretary Ferenc Bartha, president of the National Bank of Hungary, of his post with recognition of merits, on his own request, with effect from June 30, 1990. At the same time, the interim president appointed Gyorgy Suranyi to president of the National Bank of Hungary with effect from July 1, 1990. First Deputy President Imre Tarafas and Deputy Presidents Laszlo Body, Sandor Czirjak and Frigyes Harshegyi have been reconfirmed in their posts.

Janos Hoos was relieved of his state secretarial post by the interim president of the Republic of Hungary, and of the post of the president of the Central Statistical Office by the Council of Ministers, with recognition of merits, and with effect from June 20, 1990. At the same time, the Council of Ministers appointed Gyorgy Vukovich to president of the Central Statistical Office.

Horvath Embargoes Archive Material for 30 Years

LD2706202590 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Interior Minister Balasz Horvath has informed the National Assembly's National Security Committee about what the new leadership intends to do with the files compiled prior to the change of system and which contain data about the former opposition, the present leaders. Erika Gulyas reports.

[Gulyas] Interior Minister Balazs Horvath has embargoed the archive materials of the so-called data processing and informatics group for 30 years. In contrast with previous news and documents about criminal suits, the internal counterintelligence got into these archives not only in the 1970's; records compiled some months ago can also be found in the personal files of former opposition leaders. I cannot give an exact answer to the questions from whom and for exactly how long these data were flowing into the Interior Ministry archives, as the parliament's National Security Committee heard the minister in a closed session. However, Gabor Demszky, chairman of the committee, said during the break that they had asked Balazs Horvath to write a report on where the former staff of the 3/3 Department are at present.

By the way, the tasks of the committee, in accordance with its decision made today, are to control the work of secret services and the secret service resources allowed by the justice minister. From now on, the minister must inform the parliamentary committee about this every month, and its members are entitled to see the documents, thus to learn, for instance, in what case and against whom secret phone taps have been allowed by the justice minister.

The committee members have started to get to know the county branches of the National Security Office, too. As we heard, in Bekescsaba they are busy with primarily controlling refugees. However, here, and also in Szolnok, the other county seat visited so far, Arab-Turkish transit traffic is remarkable, which, in cooperation with the police, is being observed by the National Security Office, too.

Forint To Become Convertible Within One Year

LD2706153190 Budapest MTI in English 1228 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)—'It seems possible to create the conditions of a market economy within a year and make the forint convertible by next year,' journalists were told by Ferenc Rabar, minister of finance, in Budapest on June 27.

The finance minister said efforts were being made to adopt a new system of wages, prices, taxes, subsidies and customs in Hungary by the beginning of 1991.

He said there were negotiations under way with the Bank of International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United States Finance Department in order to raise sufficient reserves by which to finance the changeover.

The government did not want to directly interfere with the economy. Experts expected that a restored market economy would automatically bring about financial balance, together with the conditions for making the forint convertible.

This could take place as soon as 1991, and in the third year of the new government's office, real economic growth might appear. The minister said his hopes seemed to be justified by the rapid increase in the number of ventures and the explosion-like influx of active capital into the country.

It is not through implementing cautious reforms that the Finance Ministry wants to curb inflation but believes that it will be automatically slowed down by a rapid economic switch-over. Moreover, an active market economy would even eliminate the causes of inflation.

Mr Rabar said that price rises would fall in the range of 25-30 per cent in 1991.

Katalin Botos, secretary of state, aded the ministry was also making an attempt to curb inflation with monetary means and decrease money production.

There was also a measure in the pipeline to enhance company discipline in meeting payments. Debts in the value of over several thousand million forints owed by companies and business units to each other would also be eliminated.

Speaking of the government package aimed at cutting the budget deficit, Mr Rabar said it featured only minimum price rises, especially that of some consumer goods—as well as cutting subsidies and budget expenses.

Ms Botos said the financial government was doing its utmost to prevent a dual currency system appearing.

It was also mentioned that the new government had to hold negotiations with the International Monetary Fund immediately after entering office and ask for stand-by loans, while there was a strong decrease in deposits held by Hungarian financial institutes parallel to an international loss of confidence of the monetary world prompted by Bulgaria's insolvency and the Soviet Union's liquidity problems.

In the morning of June 27, there was a press conference in the Ministry of Industry and trade.

During the meeting, Minister Peter Akos Bod, and Mrs A Kardos, spokeswoman, said the ministry's draft proposal on the compulsory privatization of 40,000 retailing, catering and servicing business units would be put forward to the government in the coming days. The measure would be aimed at providing at last some opportunity to the domestic capital and entrepreneurs. It would also serve the purpose of doing away with redundant company and network centres.

Possible 'Split' Seen Developing in Solidarity

'Political Federation' Urged

AU2706133490 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23-24 Jun 90 pp 1,3

[Jerzy Surdykowski commentary: "An Alliance of Sensible People"]

[Text] The war of everyone with everybody that Lech Walesa announced several weeks ago, has not only been declared, it has actually begun. On two successive days, namely, on 30 June and on 1 July, there will be two competing meetings of the representatives of the regional Citizens' Committees. Each meeting will probably elect its own leaders. If the offensive of the feuding leaders follows this scenario, then we can hope to see the two separate leaderships of the citizens' movement emerging from the barrage of personal accusations. Two General Staffs will wage continuing war on each other, contest the right to use the "Solidarity" emblem, and tear apart this weak and thin piece of the Poland's symbolic standard.

"Solidarity," seen as a social movement and not a trade union; "Solidarity" that survived martial law, won the elections and toppled communism, will irrevocably split into the "Solidarity" of Lech Walesa, the Kaczynski brothers, and Andrzej Slowik, and into the "Solidarity" of Adam Michnik, Bronislaw Geremek, Zbigniew Bujak, and possibly Jerzy Turowicz, Jacek Wozniakowski, and many other people who are no less worthy. Whoever emerges victorious from this clash; a clash not so much of programs, but slogans, and above all, of ambitions, will himself emerge crushed. Crushed almost to the same degree as the vanquished opponent, and as a result, will also succeed in crushing Poland. He will irrevocably crush the fine hopes, and possibly, the myths that have been associated with the emblem of the 1980's: an emblem that has almost holy significance for the Poles. If today we talk of the social apathy, and the disheartened people, then what will we say after this unnecessary war that, either way, will compromise the symbol and the leaders? Is this what our feuding heroes want?

Sometime during the martial law period a "Solidarity" underground paper suggested that the movement should abandon the trade union emblem, become a party, or possibly several parties that would be different from one another according to the political convictions of its members. This idea was impossible to accept, because to have abandoned a trade union role would have deprived us from our strike weapon as well as the support of the free trade unions of the world. The author, who was ahead of his time, was nevertheless right in his contention that the fight with communism for a free Poland was no longer a struggle to rebuild the trade union, but had become a political struggle for power. This is exactly what happened. The "Solidarity" that was reactivated in 1989-1990 may be a trade union dwarf, but it is a political giant. A giant that is too big for the legs that support it, and that is why its body flows into ever new and generally transient political shapes. Walesa is right in that he says the time has come to call by their proper names all the differences that exist between the different concepts of Poland, and towards which we all strive, as well as the different roads along which we want to proceed. That is, differences within "Solidarity." He is however wrong when he attempts to expel from "Solidarity" all people who think differently than he does and tries to deprive them of the use of the "Solidarity" emblem.

When the more or less monopolistic Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] was still in existence, for example, during the memorable 1989 elections, the citizens' movement was compelled to keep a united front, because of the coming confrontation with the powerful opponent. If it was not for the unfortunate decision to dissolve (or rather to mothball) the committees; a decision that was never implemented, it is quite likely that the movement would have evolved into a powerful political party, without any specific ideology, neither left, nor right, simply anticommunist; a movement that would have striven toward democracy and tried to guide Poland's entry into Europe. Today, after the collapse of the PZPR, this "Solidarity" "monolith party" would have had the same problems with its own sense of identity and with the decentralizing forces that are pulling the citizens' movement apart in its present "nonparty" form.

Calls for unity and reconciliation would have fallen on deaf ears. We have to allow all the divisions and ambitions to emerge, but at the same time it is impermissible to try and break up a movement that is united not just by its emblem and glorious past, but by such fundamental values as human solidarity, democracy, freedom, human rights, free market economy, and Poland's return to the West European community of nations.

That is why I suggest that the members and sympathizers of the citizens' movement, as well as the parties and political groups that have left "Solidarity," but who still wish to be associated with its sign; to acknowledge that they are not for a monolithic party, or a "discussion forum," but a political federation that will respect the autonomy of its constituent groups. This federation, or coalition, would be united not just by the common emblem, but by a jointly elaborated declaration that would encompass all the above mentioned values and the ethos of the whole "Solidarity" movement. All those people who do not subscribe to this ethos, for example, those who do not recognize solidarity, or democracy, would function outside the federation. Within the federation, there would be place for various movements and groups that acknowledge a common heritage and values, but differ as to the paths that are to lead towards a free, wealthy, democratic, and European Poland. We would soon notice that the individual elements of this coalition; a coalition that is neither right, nor left, but a sensible coalition, do not differ all that much and that they are not divided by a great ideological conflict, but the ambitions of its leaders and the practical arguments on the current realities of the country. Such a coalition; such

an alliance of sensible people, who would sensibly debate the future, could become the most honest buttress of the government. A government that would be neither left, nor right; a sensible government.

'Stormy' Citizens' Committee Meeting

AU2706203090 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Jun 90 pp 1, 3

[Tomasz Rogulski report: "A Split Hangs in the Air"]

[Text] The 13th meeting of Lech Walesa's Citizens' Committee, held at Warsaw University on 24 June 1990, was stormy and heated. Right from the start Lech Walesa turned the meeting into a political rally.

—For the last 10 years I have tried to lead our struggle. You helped me greatly in this. We scored a splendid victory. Today, we are at a crossroads. We can move forward, or we can waste this victory. Many misunderstandings have arisen, but I have doubts whether this is the real point in issue.

I am hearing with increasing frequency that "a clique has pushed itself to the front and is destroying us." I am searching for the cause of these statements, and I must say that sometimes I feel like saying the same thing. I am trying to do what I have pledged to society that I would do. I hear that some of my mentors, among whom I also include Jerzy Turowicz, have doubts as to the true intentions of our activities. It appears that we are trying to destabilize the country; that we are all threatened by divisions; that we are undermining Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government. Is this correct? How could this have gone so far? I call for everyone to make a general confession.

Jerzy Turowicz, who was "called to the front of the class" stressed that the Krakow initiative was not aimed at Lech Walesa.

—The events of the last few weeks have not just given me grave cause for concern, he said. We consider the Tadeusz Mazowiecki governmental program to be the only possible way forward. It is a difficult and painful program. However, in a situation where there is an absence of any alternative programs, people who demand acceleration, threaten the political order with rapid destabilization. This could bring the reform program to a stop. Rebuilding political parties after 45 years of totalitarian rule is a slow process. I do not really know how one can speed up the formation of political pluralism in an artificial way. The philosophy of this country demands that a great deal of support be given to Mazowiecki's government. All we were trying to do in Krakow was simply to ensure that we would not ruin the good thing that has happened to Poland.

After Jerzy Turowicz's statement, a heated discussions flared up. The members split into two camps. One side supported Lech Walesa's latest moves, the other was against. Several people tried to mediate. The "Solidarity" chairman tried to reply to some of the questions that were raised. At times, tempers got carried away and there were some personal attacks. The mass media, especially television, came in for severe criticism.

Alojzy Pietrzyk, Mieczyslaw Gil, and Stanislaw Weglarz, all "Solidarity" activists from various regions, spoke of the difficult economic situation and society's increased impatience. They supported a Mazowiecki-Walesa cooperation, and were against the split. They warned that the intelligentsia was distancing itself from the workers.

Several speakers, for example, Andrzej Slowik, Piotr Baumgart, and Stefan Kurowski, supported Lech Walesa's conception of rebuilding the Citizens' Committee and political pluralism. They spoke out against the creation of a nationwide federation of local citizens' committees. Stefan Kurowski said that the Citizens' Committee should become a broad representation of political forces which were outside parliament. The people from the left wanted to make the committee movement into a party and to create a kind of "centralism of comrades." Ryszard Bender suggested the creation of a "roundtable" comprised of the government, and various political parties.

Zbigniew Romaszewski stated that the "Solidarity" movement was destined to split right from its formation. The Citizens' Committee was never democratic and one group dominated it. The appointment of Zdzislaw Najder, a person who came from outside of the party accords, provoked the opposition of those people who did not want to lose the influence that they had accumulated.

Jaroslaw Kaczynski stated that the reason for the continued existence of the Citizens' Committee began to be questioned when one of the sides lost its possibility to influence its organisation, which de facto exerted an influence on the local committees. He postulated a situation where many decisionmaking centers could exist side by side. They would then balance each other out and ensure that all discussion would be limited to specific issues. The call for "acceleration" was prompted by the fear of an upheaval that might be precipitated by the worsening economic conditions, which were not expected to improve in the near future. There was a need to put forward new political moves that would remove the still present nomenklatura from any influence it may have on the state.

Jacek Kurczewski saw the continuing role of the committee as an advisory body. Stanislawa Grabska said that it should not be the central control of the local committees. They should define their own structures. The committees do not want to have to chose sides in the conflict between Walesa and Mazowiecki. Jacek Moskwa also came out in favor of keeping the committee and not creating a gulf between the chairman of the trade union and the premier. Kazimierz Wojcicki said that the committee should remain as a organization which would influence political culture, although it was likely it would no longer have any political role.

There were other views. Several people spoke against the continued existence of the "Solidarity" chairman's Citizens' Committee.

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk said that it was the only existing social body that had not been subject to an election. He accused Walesa of demagogy and despotic action. Andrzej Wielowieyski considered that the statements made by the "Solidarity" chairman gave rise to increased social anxiety. Society does not want any divisions in the movement. According to him, the Citizens' Committee had exhausted the possibilities of its action. The local committees, however, had shown their worth, and they were the only real support the government had. Very often they were in direct conflict with the emerging political parties.

Henryk Wujec said that he regretted his involvement in the citizens' movement. The movement does not want this acceleration. The movement cannot be the starting point for a new political monopoly, because it only secured 40 percent of the vote in the recent local elections and faced stiff opposition. He submitted his resignation as secretary of the Citizens' Committee which was voted on and accepted at the close of the meeting.

Adam Michnik was visibly agitated by the atmosphere which pervaded the meeting. He called for the right to form a body which would have a "Solidarity" heritage. An alliance of various orientations that would have as its raison d'etre the support of the government. He considered such support to be the supreme aim. Bronislaw Geremek said that he felt disappointed. He supported the idea of an acceleration, a change in administration, or the moves to privatise the economy, but this had to take place within the law. The way to change the president was only possible through the ballot box, although the departure of the man behind the events of 13th December could be fully justified. "Solidarity's" authority is decreasing and it cannot threaten the country with any sort of monopoly. The problem, however, is extremism. His words were directed at Lech Walesa.

Geremek informed the gathering that he had appealed to Walesa in a letter to dissolve the Citizens' Committee, because it had served its purpose. A local committee movement had formed and this movement should now become independent. The old committee did not have any chiefs and Indians, there were only citizens and friends. If Lech Walesa has changed, then I do not feel myself comfortable in the new situation, stated Geremek. The chairman of the Citizens' Parliamentary Club expressed the hope that an agreement could be reached.

Various resolutions were put to the vote at the end of the meeting. Zbigniew Bujak read out the appeal to Walesa calling for the dissolution of the Citizens' Committee. It was signed by 63 people; people who had participated in the committees work right from its formation. The committee was faced by a split. Lech Walesa announced that it would continue even if a section of its members were to withdraw their participation in its working. Kazimierz Wojcicki said that emotions had got the upper hand at the meeting, and that voting on the resolution should be postponed. After a lengthy debate, and after reading out the names of the signatories, it was agreed that the matter would be resolved in a month's time. Zdzislaw Najder stated that the decision on the letter was being postponed. He was also instructed to present the draft regulations for the Citizens' Committee that were being drawn up by a commission of legal experts.

Leaders Discuss Situation, Split

AU2706132890 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 25 Jun 90 p 2

[Report on statements by Solidarity's Lech Walesa, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, and Zbigniew Bujak in Warsaw on 24 June: "What Is Left of the Committee?"]

[Text] Lech Walesa: We have reached a crossroads today. We can go forwards, but we can also lose what we have won.

I sometimes doubt whether what is happening in Poland is what we originally wanted. I see more and more graffiti on walls saying "Come back, commies," as well as other inscriptions suggesting that the Jews are now in power and are destroying everyone else. This is not an expression of anti-Semitism. I think it merely refers to those who take care of their own business without caring about other people. Someone might think that anti-Semitism is on the increase in Poland, but that is not the case.

I too sometimes suspect that all this is a plot. Did it all begin during the talks in Magdalenka? I was in Magdalenka, but I did not take part in any plot.

I try to fulfill all our objectives. But then I hear that instructors, for example Mr. Turowicz, who taught me correct Polish patriotism, have doubts about our intentions. I hear them saying that we want to destabilize the country and undermine the premier and government. How can they say that?

Therefore I would recommend a general confession.

Yesterday, the government press spokesman took the liberty of calling me "that accelerator with an axe." That is scandalous.

I have been revealed to the world as a man who is attacking democracy. When we change the system, loopholes appear with which no law or parliament can cope. I suggested that the government be granted special powers. They are necessary to stop negative phenomena that are interfering with democracy. How much trouble we would have been spared if such powers had been applied vis-a-vis the cooperatives, the Workers Publishing Cooperative, and the companies belonging to the nomenklatura.

After this confession, it will be easier for us in Poland to understand what is happening. I would let Mr. Turowicz be the first to speak. He said that Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government has to be defended. My reply is that the government is only supported in words, but not in deeds. We have had the railroad-worker's strike in Slupsk, the farmer's protest in Mlawa, and five protests at the shipyards. Where was Mr. Turowicz? The farmers of Mlawa are getting 200 zlotys per liter of milk, and they are being told that in June they might not get anything at all. That is an insult to working people. Teachers of democracy should have been sent to Mlawa. They would have explained that we are just now building Poland and times are hard. But instead, the minister tells me that justified interests have to be explained by means of "surprises."

That is not the Poland I wanted, Mr. Turowicz. Poland is waiting to hear of your objections to Walesa and democracy.

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk: I am shocked at the way in which people are silenced or knocked about. What do they mean by insulting Mr. Turowicz?

I fear all this applause, and wonder where I am. Are we to create an opposition party which is to oppose Tadeusz Mazowiecki and the court of the despot [Walesa]?

Right now, Poland is democratic, and either this Citizens Committee will transform itself at the bottom, among the rural, district, and voivodship committees, and become an independent force, or it will shatter Poland. What kind of an institution is it that hides behind the "Solidarity" shield and uses Walesa's whiskers as an emblem, but destroys all the values which "Solidarity" represents?

I have ceased to identify myself with this body, but I do not know how to leave it.

And now a few words to Mr. Lech Walesa, my friend. I say "Mr." because I wonder whether this is the same man with whom I sat in prison.

Lech Walesa is asking demagogic questions. And yet it is he who represents the "Solidarity" trade union. Perhaps we have been incapable of defending these workers effectively, and have let a strike situation occur. Let him put this question to the Polish Peasants Party and Private Farmers "Solidarity." Maybe they are the ones who have no program.

What does it mean, acceleration? Does it mean we all have to publicly say that we love Walesa so that everything is better, faster, easer, and more pleasant? Empty words.

We are starting to block democratic mechanisms. The feeling of hopelessness stems from attempts to create a sharp conflict over whether to back Mazowiecki, who is defending the nomenklatura, or Walesa.

What is Poland meant to be like, and will we be stuck in these Bolshevik trenches all our lives?

Lech Walesa says that there are no black men in Poland. That is not true. I have been a black man for years, and now I am meant to serve at the court of a despot?

Unless the Citizens Committee becomes a democratic institution, there will be no democracy in this country. There will just be a strong Walesa, ruling by means of decrees.

Zbigniew Bujak: The whole of Poland is rapidly heading toward Europe. So are we. Many speakers have proved that television and the press are responsible for everything in Poland. That is a certain sign of progress, because until now, the Jews have been held responsible for everything.

Right now, the Committee's role is changing radically. Aleksander Hall has said what this change involves.

It is no longer to be a Committee whose wisdom the "Solidarity" chairman may take advantage of. It is becoming a Committee in which there is a rivalry for posts. He who gives the best support to someone can count on being awarded a post.

That means my membership of the Committee must end. Just as I was never afraid of either the communists or the police, I am not going to be afraid of you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to return to the question of the photographs (preelection photographs taken with Lech Walesa). I did not have myself photographed, so I can look at this issue from a distance. Seldom has any king, emperor, and prime minister had so many photographs and with such a large format as you. Not only have you given these people something, but they have also given you something. You have given each other a great amount of credit, and Poland has profited by it.

You have suggested a political revival. Your intentions were good, but the effects were disastrous. No new programs are emerging. Instead, there is merely a revival of rivalry for future places in the government and parliament. That is harmful to Poland.

Many people here have said that the press monopoly is not being broken up properly. Yet at the same time, it has been suggested that some of the newspapers that have been taken away from the monopolists should be given to other political groups, and make the papers dependent on new ideologues and ideologies. I do not like this idea.

You said, Mr. Chairman, that what I am doing in the Citizens Committees is a crime against a living organism. I consider this to be a suggestion that I resign from the Committee, which I am doing. But a crime against a living organism, in other words against Polish society, if I have understood correctly, is almost a capital offense. For capital offenses one faces the gallows.

You will certainly win. Therefore I have one request. With your goodness and love of democracy, I would like you to give me the right to say my last words.

Walesa, Geremek, Kaczynski Comment

AU2706112290 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 90 p 2

[Joanna Krawczyk roundup of statements made to ZYCIE WARSZAWY by Lech Walesa, Bronislaw Geremek, Jaroslaw Kaczynski and others following a meeting of Lech Walesa's Citizens Committee in Warsaw on 24 June: "What They Told ZYYCIE Following the Committee Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Lech Walesa: "It is a good thing that a decision on the fundamental question of whether the committee should split or be dissolved has been postponed. We are all exhausted, emotions began to get the upper hand, and that produced chaos. The situation is very awkward and very complicated, as it also is when viewed against the background of what is happening in Poland. We all have to think about how the committee should operate and about the alternatives that could be proposed. This is a question that I cannot answer by myself, and I will not make a decision by myself. Whether the committee should exist and what form it should take is something that representatives of local citizens committees—I will meet them on 30 June—must decide about and not just the members of the committee."

Bronislaw Geremek: "The continued existence of the committee makes no sense for a variety of reasons. Even Walesa has announced that he will leave it, and what kind of Walesa's committee would it be if he does not belong to it himself? It should be remembered that the committee was set up during a period of underground activity, and it had already stopped performing tasks of that sort at some point in the past. I think that new structures should be established, and I would very much like them to be formed by local committee activists. I would like to stress that neither I personally nor the Citizens Parliamentary Club [OKP] have any plans regarding the structures. On the contrary, it seems to me that the OKP is in a weak state, because, strictly speaking, it has no one to report to. If it is to report to the entire electorate, that would be too broad a concept. On the other hand, reporting to the Citizens Committees could cast members of parliament in a kind of ancillary role. I do not think that structures should be set up for supporting the government, but for supporting a certain program that the government and many people active in public life represent. The point of such a movement is not that it should be just a transmission belt between the government and society. These links would also have to work in the opposite direction. This kind of citizens movement could also be a great pressure group institution. It must be set up, because the worst kind of situation is one in which there is a social vacuum in the country. The citizens movement could fill that vacuum, which stems from the fact that parties enjoying public support have still not succeed in forming themselves during the postcommunist period."

Jaroslaw Kaczynski: "I am sure that some people will want to continue with the Citizens Committee. The question of the form that the committee should take could be settled during the 30 June meeting with local Citizens Committees. Of course, there is the problem of a certain adjustment, of forming relations between these bodies "that would grant local committees decision-making powers on a national level. This should not be some kind of step toward the creation of political parties, but would have the opposite effect—pluralism within the committees would guarantee that they do not turn into parties. Our system must be pluralist. Bronislaw Geremek proposed to the Sejm a new, so-called simple majority electoral code modeled on Anglo-Saxon electoral codes. This would indeed provide a means of stabilizing the situation in Poland, but it would exclude political alternatives. That is also why the local committees should not be uniform and must be pluralist. I see the attempt by some activists to leave the Citizens Committee as simply heralding a split that will probably occur." [passage omitted on statements by Jan Litynski and Stefan Bratkowski]

Committee Members Write Walesa

AU2706121190 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 25 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Dear Mr. Chairman. The Citizens Committee attached to the "Solidarity" chairman already possesses its own history. We have done what we could to cooperate with you in reestablishing "Solidarity's" legal existence, formulating the aspirations and tasks of our society, preparing talks with the government, and conducting the election campaign.

We have cooperated according to the principle of mutual respect and trust, but we are forced to conclude that your latest decisions concerning personnel appointments and dismissals within our Committee have violated this principle.

We believe the Citizens Committee attached to the "Solidarity" chairman has fulfilled its task, and that there is no need for it to continue its work. We are convinced that the citizens movement we have organized, aimed at encouraging social and political initiatives among local communities, is quite capable of defining its own organizational requirements and choosing its own mode of existence.

We are grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for the past years of cooperation, and we assure you of our readiness to undertake joint action for the sake of a democratic and independent Poland.

[Signed] Janusz Beksiak, Jacek Bochenski, Halina Bortnowska, Stefan Bratkowski, Ryszard Bugaj, Zbigniew Bujak, Andrzej Celinski, Pawel Czartoryski, Kazimierz Dziewanowski, Marek Edelman, Wladyslaw Findeisen,

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bronislaw Geremek, Stanislawa Grabska, Andrzej Grajewski, Janusz Grzelak, Julia Hartwig, Gustaw Holoubek, Janina Jankowsdka, Father Henryk Jankowski, Cezary Jozefiak, Damian kalbarczyk, Jerzy Kloczowski, Jan Kofman, Maja Komorowska, Krzysztof Kozlowski, Maciej Kozlowski, Marcin Krol, Wiktor Kulerski, Zofia Kuratowska, Jacek Kuron, Barbara Labuda, Jan Jozef Lipski, Jan Litynski, Andrzej Lapicki, Helena Luczywo, Adam Michnik, Artur Miedzyrzecki, Jan Mujzel, Aleksander Paszysnki, Andrzej Potocki, Maria Radomska, Jan Rosner, Henryk Samsonowicz, Zygmunt Skorzynski, Grazyna Staniszewska, Stefan Starczewski, Antoni Stawikowski, Stanislaw Stomma, Andrzej Sz czepkowski, Krzysztof Sliwinski, Witold Trzeciakowski, Jerzy Turowicz, Andrzej Wajda, Andrzej Wielowieyski, Wiktor Woroszylski, Jacek Wozniakowski, Henryk Wujec, Krystyna Zachwatowicz-Wajda, Janina Zakrzewska, Jerzy Zdrada, Tadeusz Zielinski.

Walesa 'Pelted' at Press Conference

LD2706174990 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] A two-and-a-half-hour meeting of inhabitants of Lembork with Lech Walesa ended at 1730. On this occasion, the chairman of Solidarity met with several thousand people for his weekly press conference in Pokoj Square in the center of Lembork. This was a meeting in the course of which divisions into supporters of the chairman, his opponents, and those who had just come to see him manifested themselves. Some greeted him with flowers and applause, but others pelted him with tomatoes at the start of the meeting.

Here are a few statements of Lech Walesa in reply to questions: The conference of citizens' committees on 30 June will not be a meeting of supporters of Lech Walesa organized to counter the meeting of supporters of Tadeusz Mazowiecki on 1 July; it will be a meeting of supporters of freedom and pluralism in the citizens' movement who are disturbed by the fact that on 1 July an attempt will be made to monopolize the citizens' movement, to put it into one sack labelled pro-government. But, asked Lech Walesa, who will carry it on their backs? The Mazowiecki government needs support, but the best support will be spontaneous, from below. The government needs support not in declarations, but in understanding and cooperation, a critical support based on the evaluation of what in the activity of the government is good and what requires adjustment. No volunteer corps is required for the defence of Tadeusz Mazowiecki against Lech Walesa. Lech Walesa criticizes, but to help, not to overthrow, and does not wave an axe around; but an axe is sometimes necessary to get through the Polish bush.

Walesa Stresses Solidarity 'Ideals'

LD2706214190 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Lebork, 27 Jun—During his meeting with residents of Lebork, northern Poland, today, Lech Walesa was asked a number of questions concerning trends towards a split and surfacing crisis within solidarity. Participating residents of Lebork voiced their concern over the deteriorating living standards of Polish families and not fully understandable steps taken by the Mazowiecki government.

Walesa, in his statements made it clear that he would not depart from the ideals of Solidarity whose aim is to defend working people. Criticism of the government should not be identified with an alleged refusal to support this Solidarity-based government, he said.

At the end of the meeting, Lech Walesa read out two statements: one on a meeting of representatives of citizens' committees planned for 1 July in Warsaw and a letter to Jerzy Turowicz, the initiator of the meeting of intellectuals held on 17 June.

Michnik Discusses Conflict

AU2706210090 Vienna Television Service in German 2000 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Interview with Chief Editor of GAZETA WYBORCZA Adam Michnik by Alfred Schwarz in Vienna; date not given; Michnik statements in Polish with superimposed German translation—recorded]

[Text] [Schwarz] In an interview with the Austrian Radio and Television Service, ORF, Michnik speaks with restraint about the conflict with Walesa. He does not want to fan an inner-Polish conflict from abroad.

[Michnik] Walesa is at a crossroads. At the moment there is the conflict of two intellectual cultures in Poland. One could also say of two political cultures. This is the conflict between those who want to follow the European way of making politics, with the European sense of tolerance, and those who follow a specific, nationalistic path. However, these two movements exist not only in Poland but in every post-Communist country. Thus, Walesa is at the crossroads, having to decide whom he wants to join. But, this is certainly not a quarrel between Walesa and the intellectuals, as this has often been presented. In the nationalist camp there are intellectuals, and in the other camp there are workers' leaders.

[Schwarz] Lech Walesa says that, first, the reforms in Poland are proceeding too slowly and, second, he says, dividing Solidarity up could be done easily. There should be a division into rightist and leftist forces. This is entirely normal in a democracy.

[Michnik] But he does not say to which camp he wants to belong—to the right or to the left camp. This shows that he does not want to make a definite decision. However, if one wants to dig more deeply, one sees that this really

is a conflict of two political cultures. This is also shown by Walesa's unfortunate remark that he wants to be a strong president with an ax in his hand. This is a good program for a woodcutter but not for a president.

Commentary on Committee Meeting

AU2706140290 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Jun 90 p 1

[Jacek Moskwa commentary: "The Thirteenth Meeting"]

[Text] During Sunday's 13th meeting of Lech Walesa's Citizens' Committee, many words, some very harsh indeed, were spoken. The atmosphere was stormy and tense, and like the cannon that usually goes off at the end of Act 3 of a mediocre play, the resolution demanding that Lech Walesa dissolve his Citizens' Committee, which was signed by 63 of the former members, hung over the proceedings like the sword of Damocles. Indeed, at Zbigniew Bujak's insistence the cannon did go off, but somewhat halfheartedly. Some of the signatories of the resolution accepted a resolution which called for a moratorium until a legal commission published their report, which would be ready at the end of July, which would produce a draft statute and regulations for the movement.

The cause of the crisis is quite evident. The body, that owing to a completely unforeseeable chain of events, has assumed a unique role in the country's political life in a transition stage, has been acting without any regulations. Such a state of things, stemming from the movement's underground days, was very convenient for all those who wanted to control the committee. It also favored the spread of informal influence. Senator Zbigniew Romaszewski talked about this aspect of the meeting.

Such a state of things was untenable. The committee, or council that may emerge in a month's time will be a fundamentally different creature. Probably quite less influential, but more in keeping with the aims that were postulated in December 1988, namely, a body that is supposed to be a crucible for various political thinking.

Lech Walesa's Citizens' Committee, in my opinion, was the embodiment of the most fundamental quality of the Polish Revolution, that is to say, a community of activists from both wings of "Solidarity" and the intellectuals. This dimension must not be lost, nor the broad formula which encompasses a wide spectrum of positions and views. There is a danger that the absence of the majority of those members who signed the resolution calling for dissolution of this committee, will disturb the balance of these proportions, thus tipping the scales in favor of rightist groups that are pressing for radical changes. Thus, one more channel of communication between circles that support Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government and Lech Walesa with his supporting "Solidarity" structures, will be lost. Nonetheless, Mieczyslaw Gil from Krakow, Stanislaw Weglarz from Lublin, and Alojzy Pietrzyk from the Slask-Dabrowa region all reiterated on Sunday [24 June], that members of the trade union do not want to have to chose between Mazowiecki and Walesa. Quite the contrary.

Center Accord Groups Meet, Hold News Conference

AU2706165690 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Jun 90 p 3

[Jan Rogala report: "The Center Accord—A Step Forward"]

[Text] On 23 June, the circles that make up the Center Accord—groups; political parties; social, cultural, and economic groupings, as as well members of citizens committees—held a meeting in Warsaw.

A news conference was held at which it was stated that participants in the meeting discussed the situation in Poland and drew conclusions pertaining to both politics and economics. The meeting was held to achieve agreement on the nascent formation and to discuss ideological principles. The Center Accord rejects all forms of extremism and ideological patterns of thinking. It draws on Christian ideals. This leads to the formulation of only one principle: the dignity and freedom of the individual represent the foundations of the social and economic order.

Political democracy and a market economy constitute the path leading to this goal. The attainment of a real balance of social forces is to provide the cornerstone of pluralism. The Center Accord sees several dangers along this path: efforts to create a single party; the preservation of many structures derived from the old system; and a mood of concern among the public stemming from the existence of a dyarchy and the burdening of the overwhelming majority of society with the costs of the crisis while simultaneously protecting those who reaped profits in the past. These elements may have a destabilizing effect and result in expressions of public disquiet. The Center Accord wants to compel other political forces to provide a precise definition of what their positions are. At the same time, it is aware that this does not suit those who want to use symbols that are the property of all society.

What acceleration means in practical terms was explained once again. It means that, above all, Lech Walesa should be provisionally elected to the office of president. There would be another election of president once a new constitution has been prepared and adopted. Second, the composition of the government should be changed by removing the representatives of those political forces that are part of the government by virtue of the roundtable contract. Third, there should be changes in the state administration, which is putting obstacles in the way of democratic changes. Fourth, parliamentary elections should be held quickly so that a new parliament can pass a new constitution.

There were four topics on the conference agenda: the situation in Poland and the center's ideological principles, theses for an economic program, international affairs, and local self-government. The participants concluded that an important step had been taken in the development of the formation.

Most of the many questions that were asked concerned the election of Lech Walesa and the resignation of General Jaruzelski. Replying to these questions, Senator Jaroslaw Kaczynski, leader of the Center Accord, said that in his opinion Jaruzelski's mandate had already expired and he should step down, being the representative of an old order that is now coming to an end. He has already ceased to be the guarantor of democratization. Lech Walesa "should already be" in the Belweder, and realistically "the sooner, the better for society."

In answer to a question about whether the center was sure that it represented the majority in society, it was said that the center cannot be certain of that, but the scenario depicting the further course of events it had described was based on an analysis of what was happening in Poland and in neighboring countries. Realizing that scenario would provide the safest way forward for Poland. It is true that it is not democratic, because it does not envisage free presidential elections, but only the provisional election of the president. It was stated that the Center Accord is neither Lech Walesa's presidential party or his election campaign headquarters. Lech Walesa is Poland's trump card and the Center Accord wants to exploit that in putting him forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Views that Lech Walesa has never voiced are being attributed to him in the campaign that is being waged against him in the West. He has always stood for bringing about profound change in Poland.

Jaroslaw Kaczynski revealed that a "Solidarity" daily might appear on the market soon and that there will come a time when Center Accord will start to publish a daily. It was also stated that the activities of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Workers' Cooperative Publishing House Liquidation Commission have resulted in central dailies finding themselves within the orbit of government influence. This does not bode well for a pluralist press in Poland.

Professor Stefan Kurowski described the initial principles of an economic program. The Center Accord supports economic freedom, respect for property rights in law, and a social market economy within the framework of a capitalist economy. Leszek Balcerowicz's program is seen as having produced positive results: The curbing of hyperinflation (although there is still galloping inflation) and the introduction of free-market prices. However, an excessively heavy price has been paid for achieving this: a recession of the order of 30 percent; a 40-percent increase in the cost of living; the lack of a social security program, and a delay in the second part of the program, that is, the introduction of institutional changes. The Center Accord proposes adjustments to the program: the implementation of a resolute antirecessionary policy, because an upturn will not come about without it. A deflationary policy is not beneficial. There has to be an end to the restrictive policy on wages, and people's incomes should be increased. In the opinion of Prof. Kurowski, the increase in the amount of money circulating in the marketplace will not be a danger, because there are enormous production surpluses.

Lech Walesa sent a letter to conference participants in which he said that Poland needs pluralism and so he wishes the participants fruitful deliberations.

Political Policies Outlined

AU2706113490 Warsaw TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 22 Jun 90 p 3

[Krzysztof Czabanski article: "Who Supports What?"]

[Text] Two important political groups are currently in the process of emerging as separate entities: The Center Accord and the Citizens Alliance [Sojusz Obywatelski]. They are both close to each other in terms of the values that they espouse (democratic values), but differ politically (internally as well as in appearance). The Center has already set out the main points of its political program. The Alliance has still to do so, having confined itself to issuing a general declaration of support for government policy. I will remind readers that the Center—and the liberals, such as Janusz Lewandowski, that it brings together—are proposing a rapid march along the path mapped out by the government's economic program (the main issue being the acceleration of privatization processes, restructuring, and the formation of capital—whether from foreign sources or by means of capital recovery from the state sector; resolute government intervention being essential in all these areas).

I hope that the Alliance will not reject the Balcerowicz plan, although the presence in its ranks of such confirmed critics of liberalism as, for example, Ryszard Bugaj, suggests quite the opposite. Quite frankly, I cannot easily imagine cooperation between Balcerowicz and Bugaj, although cooperation between Balcerowicz and Lewandowski would be entirely logical.

We have expressed our support for the government's economic program in a whole series of articles that have appeared in the columns of TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC—although not uncritically—as has Lech Walesa (incidentally, how the various journalists working for, for example, PO PROSTU or GAZETA WYBORCZA, could, in light of this, describe us as populists remains their own sweet mystery.) However, we are very critical of the government's political actions. Above all, we are critical of relations with the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the march toward West Europe, and the reorganization of the Polish system of government.

While supporting the government, the Citizens Alliance does not say exactly what it supports. Does it, for example, support a hybrid power arrangement that

includes the remnants of communism? I believe the acceleration of political changes makes sense if it dispatches us along the road to West Europe. This cannot be reconciled with stubbornly staying in CEMA and propping up the Warsaw Pact. Or, to take another issue, should the reorganization of the Polish political system take account of our democratic aspirations or so- called geopolitical requirements, the term that was most frequently used as a cover for the USSR's imperialist interests?

The communique that was issued following the Turnberry (7-8 June) NATO Council meeting on democratic change in East and Central Europe reads, in part: "We are ready to assist in their efforts to increasingly integrate their economies into the world economy and to expand and enhance our cooperation with them in line with the progress made and thus contribute to the success of their reform programs." In line with the progress made, it is worth bearing these words in mind: The maintenance of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact does not lie in our interest, but—as Zbigniew Brzezinski rightly observed—an American military (NATO) presence in Europe and in Germany (a united Germany) does.

A strong NATO and the elimination of the Warsaw Pact coupled with our earnest efforts to build an economy that can be harnessed to the EEC are a basic condition for Poland's return to Europe. Participation in institutions, that are little more than facades, is no substitute.

I am eagerly waiting for the Alliance to come up with a program, just as I would like to know what the government's political intentions are. However, I am not expecting any miracles. This is because unlike those critics who rushed to slam the Center for lacking a program, I know how difficult it is to draw up a cohesive, logical and comprehensive program. The government has the Balcerowicz plan. That is a big plus. At present, the Center has several points clearly indicating that—alongside Walesa—it represents the most serious group that stands behind Balcerowicz. For these times of hardship and the attendant danger of popular revolt, this is something valuable and precious (however, perhaps this could be recognized by our colleagues from TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY and PO PROSTU, who are worrying about the prospects for Polish democracy: will any of the democrats have anything whatsoever to say following an explosion of that sort?).

If these issues concerning relations between Poland, the Warsaw Pact, and West Europe as well as relations between Poland, the EEC, and CEMA, or the construction of a democratic system of government give rise to various programs, then a public debate on them will benefit all of us. In any event, it would be better than indulging in abuse about "frustrated grouches" or being "power hungry."

For several months now, TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC has been stubbornly initiating a debate of this sort. Perhaps, we will at long last receive a substantive response? So, let us end by stressing that the Center Accord supports government economic policy (although it wants it modified to include more radical privatization and anti-inflationary measures), but it criticizes this government's activities in the political field (the slow pace of personnel changes, the lack of a noticeable revision of agreements with CEMA, and the lack of a clear-cut foreign policy). The nascent Citizens Alliance would appear to stand for the opposite option: It supports government activity in the political field, while criticizing its liberal economic stand.

Dispute With Farmers Reported, Sit-in Reported

Janicki Meets Dairy Farmers

LD2706154790 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Czeslaw Janicki, deputy premier and minister of agriculture and the food economy, has been meeting [word indistinct] farmers today. He presented decisions made recently by the government for solving problems in the dairy industry. Seven hundred billion zlotys are to be earmarked for restructuring and investment from the budget. After the deputy prime minister's speech, a lively discussion developed on the causes of the dairy industry's financial problems, and those of agriculture as a whole. Roman Bartoszcze, chairman of the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] took part in the meeting. He emphasized that in the current situation, political solutions must be found in all matters.

Bartoszcze, as our reporter informs us, spoke to Prime Minister Mazowiecki today. The subject was long-term programs for agriculture. This did not satisfy the protesters, however, who are demanding the arrival of deputy prime minister Balcerowicz, and the fulfilling of their demands, primarily concerning the profitability of production. [passage omitted]

Sit-in Begins

LD2706190390 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] After almost 90 minutes of talks with Deputy Premier Leszek Balcerowicz held in the office of the Council of Ministers, protesting farmers have not reached any agreement. Having returned to the Agriculture Ministry, a decision was made to stage a sit-in at the building. A session of the Government Presidium is to be held at 2000.

Still No Agreement

LD2706220990 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Farmers, representatives of the Union of Farmers, Agricultural Circles and Organizations from a number of voivodships, have created an all-Poland protest committee in the Ministry of Agriculture building.

They first met Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture Czeslaw Janicki. These talks brought few results. The chairman of the Polish Peasants' Party, Roman Bartoszcze, also met with them today. In the late afternoon, after a stormy discussion, the delegation of protesting farmers decided to go for talks with the government at the office of the Council of Ministers. The talks lasted for over half an hour and, unfortunately, also brought about no results. Here is the situation that arose after the return from the office of the Council of Ministers.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] There were 11 of us. There, on the spot, we had a meeting. Deputy Prime Minister Balcerowicz again familiarized us with the last decisions that you heard here. He explained to us that the best situation is to subsidize dairies, because giving subsidies to the peasants only defers the problem for a month—in a month's time the same problem will arise. We tried to convince him, first on wheat prices, then on this matter. Unfortunately, we failed to reach agreement. I do not know if any decisions at all will be made at the Council of Ministers or Presidium. I quite simply suspect that not everyone yet believes in our peasant determination, that of those here present. This was a forced threshing of hay, and there came a point where we thanked them.

Though we showed good will, we told them that we will not yield, that we will be concerning ourselves with this matter to the end. He said that such an action will not be in order. So, I asked him—Mlawa is not in order, the blockade of enterprises is not in order, occupying part of the building of the Ministry of Agriculture is not in order, so in your view what kind of action is in order? Ah, talking to us on those matters where we are close, and on those that we are not, well, too bad. [sentence as heard] I say that probably they do not yet believe in our peasant determination.

In the light of this, as we decided, if you accept that despite everything we will remain in this building until we succeed, for that is why we came, this is what we have talked about, we are blocking the entrances and exits. If we have already made the decision and come here, there must be a result. I think that they are counting on the fact that we will tire out and will start to leave around 0800 or 0900. To prevent this, we will have pickets downstairs, at the doors. Tomorrow we want to prevent the employees of the Ministry of Agriculture from going to work. We have shown goodwill. We at least know what they wanted and what we wanted. Balcerowicz formally states that this quite simply is not an appropriate form of pressure. From what I see, the final decision, the first fiddle in the government is played by Balcerowicz. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Ministry Occupation Continues

LD2806093990 Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jun—Farmers who yesterday occupied Agriculture's Ministry in Warsaw continued today their protest action.

The protest committee told PAP that only guards and technical servicemen stayed in the building. Ministry's employees started to gether in front of the building at 7:00 this morning but they were not let in.

Mazowiecki To Deliver State Address 'Soon'

LD2706201690 Warsaw PAP in English 1646 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki is expected to soon deliver an important address on issues of the state. In my opinion it will be necessary, Aleksander Hall, minister responsible for government contacts with political parties and groupings [Minister Without Portfolio for Political Parties], told a news conference today.

Commenting on the political life which "gets complicated," Hall called Mazowiecki's government the "one of transition from the authoritarian order to democracy, new constitution and free parliamentary elections in 1991. Meanwhile, an election campaign started earlier, also in the Solidarity camp. It is run in a "bad style." The "political life is being brutalized" in an overt way the manifestation of which was the recent session of the Citizens' Committee at Lech Walesa last Sunday [24 June].

Hall rejected charges made in relation to the government by Walesa's camp and answered numerous questions. Following are some of his most important statements:

People identifying themselves with transformations initiated in August, 1980, may react to the current situation with apathy and turn their backs on not only Solidarity and government but also the programme of profound changes in Poland, he said.

Accusations of "intentionally slowing" of transformations by the government were not provided with evidence, Hall maintained.

If parliamentary elections are held earlier, it might be better for the country. However, it is the reason of state that must win and not individual interests of politicians, Hall added.

Solidarity Commission Assails Price Hikes

LD2706193490 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] The National Commission [KK] of Solidarity has gathered in Gdansk to discuss the government's announcement that prices are to rise. A government

delegation took part in the meeting, including Waldemar Kuczynski, head adviser to the prime minster, and Wojciech Misiag and Andrzej Podsiadlo, deputy ministers of finance. Following debate, a communique was published, which states:

The proposed price increases were presented by the government too late and without economic justification for their scale. The envisaged rise in the cost of living is being artificially lowered. Solidarity intends to undertake, we read in the communique, negotiations to achieve a compromise between economic necessity and social responsibility.

The KK believes that the economic changes in the mining industry should be carried out in consultation with the National Mining Commission. The introduction of free-market mechanisms into mining should be accompanied by significant changes in organization and personnel.

In the first six months real wages have gone down by 35 percent, exceeding by 15 percent the earlier government forecast. Public acceptance of the reforms is declining. That is why Solidarity thinks that it is necessary to quickly present a program which will make it possible for wages to grow. Solidarity also considers it essential for prices to be increased gradually, not by leaps and bounds, and that the planned increases should be fully compensated. [words indistinct]

Solidarity Peasants Party To Present Program

AU2706170790 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 25 Jun 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Agriculture in a Normal Economy"]

[Text] "We are the first to present our own economic program," said Jozef Slisz at a Saturday [23 June] meeting of representatives of local committees of the "Solidarity" Polish Peasants Party [PSL "S"]. "This is not an amendment to the economic program currently being implemented by the government, but a separate concept of how agriculture should function in a normal economy."

The PSL "S" will present this program at the next meeting of the Citizens Parliamentary Club on Wednesday [27 June], and if the program wins the Club's support, the PSL "S" will place it before the government.

According to the creators of the program, the government's future economic policy must be subordinated to agriculture. Just as right now it is subordinated to the struggle to wipe out inflation. The agricultural situation will revive industry, thus creating the possibility of leading the entire economy out of the recession.

The PSL "S" considers the most important tasks to be the abolition of the monopoly over procurement, processing, and supplies; the provision of credits for investments; and an increase in exports of agricultural produce.

The PSL "S" opposes artificial fixed prices for agricultural produce, saying that they are contrary to market economy principles. Instead of "enforcing" minimum prices, production costs should be reduced and output itself increased, because profitability ought to be measured by productivity. Productivity and low production costs will determine who survives on the farm.

The program assigns very great importance to rural local government bodies. The Agricultural Chambers should assume this function. They would take over most of the powers of the state administration.

"We are not asking any social group for money," Jozef Slisz told GAZETA. "All we want is that everything the rural areas produce should be returned to them in the form of investments. This also applies to the profits earned by the monopoly over liquor sales." He added that he realizes what a shock the PSL "S" program will be to many farmers, but he hoped the program would be supported by good farmers who see it as a source of profit.

Peasant Party Issues Communique on Economy

LD2706215490 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun—At its meeting here today, the main Executive Committee of the Polish Peasant Party assessed the current social and economic situation in Poland. In its communique issued after the debates, the committee said that the implementation of the government economic programme has led to a serious economic recession.

A deep drop of production and of society's standard of living poses a danger of social unrest of an unpredictable scope. The situation has been recently aggravated by statements made by ministers Jacek Kuron and Malgorzata Niezabitowska which are source of unnecessary antagonisms between the town and the countryside, participants in the meeting said.

Mass protests of farmers must not be treated as a defence of particular interests of country people but as a struggle aimed at ensuring cheap food for the whole country in the future. The committee fully supports the strivings of the trade unions of farmers in their negotiations with the government and representatives of the food industry, the communique read.

Political Party Minister Holds News Conference

LD2706153890 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Madalena Winiarczyk report on meeting between Aleksander Hall, Minister without Portfolio for Political Parties, and journalists; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Poland's political life is becoming complicated. In fact, the election campaign has begun, unfortunately, also within the solidarity camp, said Minister Aleksander Hall at a meeting with journalists. The recently revealed conflicts are conflicts over programs to too small a degree, and have too much to do with personnel affairs. A bad symptom is the brutalization of political life revealed, for the most part, at the meeting of the citizens committee attached to Lech Walesa. This may cause apathy and the turning away of those people who for years fought for system changes.

During the discussion, Minister Hall said, among other things, that it was difficult to reply to the question regarding the chances of rebuilding the Walesa-Mazowiecki understanding. The Government and the prime minister showed considerable loyalty to the chairman of Solidarity, and expressed their recognition of his achievements. However, Walesa made numerous remarks which inevitably hurt. Regarding regards the Citizens Committees, they should themselves decide about their future. No one should put pressure on them. Of course their support is very important to the government. The government wants to continue to implement its policy of democratic transformations, its philosophy of building Poland in such a way that everyone who accepts democratic restructuring can feel at home.

Citizens' Parliamentary Caucus Begins Meetings

LD2706215290 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun—While opening todays debate of the Citizens' Parliamentary Caucus (OKP), its chairman Bronislaw Geremek said that the caucus which supports the policy of Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government needed such a meeting. Geremek reported on his talk with the premier held last Tuesday [26 June] and suggested that the main topics of the talk be discussed by next meetings of the caucus.

The series of meetings started today with a six-hour debates on agriculture. The discussion followed the presentation of the assumptions of the policies pursued in this respect by the Ministry of Agriculture, by the government and the Polish Peasant Party - Solidarity.

The first two reports were bitterly criticised by senators and deputies from the Citizens' Parliamentary Caucus who pointed to their too general character and what they described as obvious mistakes.

Most probably, the Citizens' Parliamentary Caucus will again meet with the premier on 5 July, on the eve of the planned debates on privatization to be attended by vice premier Leszek Balcerowicz.

SDRP Secretary Addresses Party on Committees

LD2806034290 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bydgoszcz, 27 Jun—Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland (SDRP) Leszek Miller met with SDRP members and sympathizers in Wroclaw, Bydgoszcz Voivodship, today. The meeting was dominated by current Polish internal problems.

Addressing the gathering Miller said in part: That what is going on in Citizens Committees is not the business of this organization, but it concerns entire society. In my opinion, Lech Walesa and his associates made a correct analysis of the situation when saying that the further implementation of the Balcerowicz plan may bring serious consequences which they may appear with double force.

Walesa found that one should meet rising wave of tensions half-way. Not so long ago it was widely stressed that this was a Solidarity government, a government without an alternative. Current tensions may mean the end of the Solidarity myth, said Miller.

KPN Opposes Hunger Strike Over USSR Troops

LD2706223190 Warsaw PAP in English 2203 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun—The Information and Propaganda Bureau of the Confederation for Independent Poland [KPN] firmly contradicted information given by Mieczyslaw Syc, member of the KPN's authorities of the Lower Silesian region, that KPN has dissociated itself from the hunger strike in Legnica, staged to protest against the stationing of Soviet Troops in Poland.

KPN by no means dissociates itself from the hunger action. It wishes to end it having in mind the health condition of persons participating in the action.

The organization plans to stage a meeting between representatives of Polish and Soviet civilian and military authorities to negotiate conditions permitting for the conclusion of the protest.

At the same time, KPN's Information Bureau said that the only person authorised to represent KPN before mass media is head of the given region, who is among the protestors. Thus it was stated that Mieczyslaw Syc transgressed his powers.

Democratic Right-Wing Forum To Be Established

LD2806040790 Warsaw PAP in English
0123 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun—Deputies and senators of the Citizens' Parliamentary Caucus (OKP), leaders of political groups, members of citizens' committees, economic societies, local self-governments, professional groups and representatives of the government met here at the Pallotine Fathers' Centre today.

Participants in the meeting discussed recent transformations on Poland's political scene and the ideological profile of the centre-right wing groups supporting Tadeusz Mazowiecki's policy line.

They resolved to set up a Democratic Right-Wing Forum as a platform of agreement and cooperation of the Polish centre-right.

Head of TV, Radio Notes 'Changes' in Mass Media

LD2706224590 Warsaw PAP in English
2157 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Brussels, 27 Jun—Chairman of the Committee for Polish Radio and Television Andrzej Drawicz addressed a gala meeting at the International School of Journalism—the "European media studies" in Brussels today.

In his address, devoted to mass media in Poland, Drawicz said in part: We have inherited a burdensome legacy from the past political system consisting in the fact that in the past mass media were used for the indoctrination of society, thus everything was placed up-side-down. Now we have to set it right. Instead of means of mass indoctrination we must create such a system where there will be room for normal information, normal education, normal entertainment, that is for all that is demanded from mass media.

Drawicz also pointed to the following changes: currently the government is not interfering with the functioning of mass media, we are giving up monopoly, the censorship is ceasing to function—we alone are responsible for what we are doing. We care for our information to be reliable and this we managed to achieve.

Drawicz also stressed that television and radio should subject to public control.

Senate Considers Cabinet List, Gorvenment Program

Agrees on Standing Commissions

AU2706171290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1616 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 27/6/1990—During their Wednesday session the Senate agreed on the composition and attributes of the Senate's standing commissions by areas of activity and the Senate president, Mr. Alexandru Birladeanu, informed of his consultations with the prime minister designate, Mr. Petre Roman, on the composition of his cabinet and the content of the government programme. The Senate president said that during the joint meeting of the two parliamentary chambers, due on Thursday, June 28, the prime minister would submit the government programme for approval and would introduce the ministers of his future cabinet.

Cabinet List Endorsed

AU2806120390 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1145 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] The Senate resumed its proceedings under the chairmanship of Alexandru Birladeanu, and its main point on the agenda is to discuss and endorse the composition of the Romanian Government presented today by Prime Minister Mr Petre Roman during the joint meeting of the two Parliament chambers.

The positions of the three parliamentary groups set up in the Senate were presented one after another, as well as the positions of numerous senators who took the floor.

Then the session adopted—by secret ballot—the list of the members of the new government. After the votes of the 107 senators present were counted, Senate President Mr. Alexandru Birladeanu declared the composition of the Government of Romania in the form presented by Romania's prime minister designate, Mr. Petre Roman, as endorsed.

Roman Presents Cabinet List

AU2806094390 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0820 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Speech by Prime Minister Petre Roman presenting proposed new Romanian cabinet at a joint session of the Senate and Deputies's Assembly in Bucharest 28 June—live]

[Text] The composition of the government which I propose for endorsement:

The government includes only ministers. The government includes 23 members in all, compared with more than 50 before, as follows:

Minister of state responsible for industrial and commercial activity: Mr. Anton Vatasescu [applause] —50 years old, born in Slatina, Olt. Studies: Electronics and Telecommunications Faculty, Bucharest. He taught for 15 years at the Electronics Faculty and worked one year in research, was employed in France, and has published specialist books. He has great experience in organizing and managing enterprises as enterprise director. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy.

Minister of state responsible for the quality of life and social security: Ion Aurel Stoica [applause]—47 years old, born in Saulia de Campie, Mures County. He graduated as top graduate the Mechanics Faculty of the Polytechnic Institute, Cluj. He holds a doctor's degree in mechanisms and frictional electricity. Teacher at the Polytechnic Institute in Cluj-Napoca. Author or coauthor of several scientific papers and books. In 1986 he was selected by the Executive Collegium of the American Biographical Institute to be included in the second edition of their volume of 5,000 personalities of the world. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy.

Minister of state responsible for economic orientation: Eugen Dijmarescu [applause]— 42 years old, born in Bucharest. Studies: Academy of Economic Studies, Faculty of Foreign Trade. He holds a doctor's degree in economics. Specializations: in Salzburg, Austria, and the Brookings Institute in Washington, USA. He holds the position of director at the Institute of World Economy and since January 1990 he has been a deputy representing the National Salvation Front [MSF]. He is the author of numerous studies and papers and did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister, assistant prime minister for reform and relations with Parliament: Adrian Severin [applause]—36 years old, born in Bucharest. Studies: Graduate of the Faculty of Law and holds a doctor's degree in law. He has experience as judicial counselor, a consultant, and has worked in the Association for International Law and International Relations. He was state secretary general for privatization in the former government. He is a specialist in civilian and comparative commercial law and in international trade law, and he is a member and arbiter of the Managerial Collegium of the International Trade Arbitration Court attached to the Romanian Chamber of Trade and Industry. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of foreign affairs: Adrian Nastase. [applause] Both Adrian Nastase and Adrian Severin are deputies representing the National Salvation Front. Age: 40; born in Bucharest. Studies: Law Faculty; he graduated in 1973 at the top of his class; Faculty of Philosophy and History, sociology department; in 1978 he earned his doctorate in law, specialty: international law. More than 85 works published, many of them abroad. Vice president of the Association of International Law and International Relations; associate member of the International Institute for Human Rights in Strasbourg, France, and member of the French Society for International Law. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy during the former regime.

Minister of national defense: Victor Stanculescu [applause]—colonel general, 62 years of age, born in Tecuci.

Galati County. Studies: Military Academy, international economic relations, Academy of the General Staff; experience in leading the Army and in economic management.

Minister of Finance: Theodor Stolojan [applause]—47 years of age, born in Tirgoviste. Studies: Academy of Economic Studies, Faculty of Finance, Credit, and Bookkeeping; Doctor of economic sciences. He worked as an economist in the Ministry of Finance; he was associate assistant at the Academy of Economic Studies; attended postgraduate courses. He is a member of the International Institute for Public Finance in Saarbruecken, FRG. He has published numerous studies and works. In the former government he held the position of first deputy minister of finance. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy.

Minister of interior: Doru Viorel Ursu [applause]—37 years of age, born in Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Mehedinti County. Studies: Faculty of Law, Bucharest University; prosecutor, military judge, president of the Military Tribunal, Bucharest. In the last days of the former government he held the position of minister of interior. Obviously, he did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of justice: Victor Babiuc [applause]—deputy representing the National Salvation Front; 52 years of age, born in Rachiti Commune, Botosani County. Studies: Faculty of Law; he holds a doctor's degree in civil law. Experience: judicial counselor, judge, arbitration counselor, scientific research worker, and vice president in the Trade Arbitration Court. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of resources and industry: Mr. Mihai Zisu [applause]—53 years of age, born in Birlad. Studies: Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest; Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Energy and the Technical Economic Faculty. He has long-standing experience as an enterprise director; he also worked as head of operations department in the Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of trade and tourism: Constantin Fota [applause]—55 years of age, born in Isalnita, Dolj County. Studies: Faculty of Foreign Trade; doctor of economic sciences; marketing researcher. He worked in the Chamber of Commerce, in the Institute of World Economy and held the position of executive president of the Romanian Marketing Association; he also taught at the Academy of Economic Studies. He is the author and coauthor of a number of specialist works. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of agriculture and food industry: Mr. Ioan Tipu [applause]—53 years of age, born in Beclean Commune, Brasov County. Graduate of the Agronomic Institute, Iasi, Zootechnical Faculty, he spent a year specializing in the United States in 1979. He has long-standing experience in the management of agricultural cooperatives, state farms, agricultural enterprises, and in the provisional government he held the position of deputy minister of agriculture. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of communications: Andrei Chirica [applause]—51 years of age, born in Ploiesti. Studies: graduate of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Telecommunications of the Technical Institute of Bucharest. He has experience in the management of telecommunications enterprises, that is, the development of telecommunications. He was deputy minister of post and telecommunications in the provisional government. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy formerly.

Minister of public works, transportation, and territorial planning: Mr. Doru Pana [applause]—53 years of age, born in Cluj. Studies: He graduated from the Institute of Construction in Bucharest, Faculty of Installations and Equipment. He has long-standing experience as a construction engineer in industrial assembly and equipment; construction site chief; group director; company director, and after the revolution director of mechanical construction work. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of education and science: Stefan Gheorghe—42 years of age, born in Bucharest. He graduated from the Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest, Electronics Faculty and holds a doctorate in electronics; researcher at the Institute of Nuclear Physics and then teacher at the Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest. He has written numerous scientific works of broad international interest in the field of digital systems and artificial intelligence. Obviously, he did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of environment: Valeriu Eugen Pop [applause]—the minister of environment, which includes waters, forests, and environment protection. He is 51 years old and was born in Ploiesti. He graduated from the Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest, Mechanics Faculty and then the Faculty of Energy. He has experience as an energy engineer, as head of a worksite, an operations director, enterprise director and, finally, director of the Water Directorate, Arges, since 1979. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of culture: Mr. Andrei Gabriel Plesu [prolonged applause]—42 years of age, born in Bucharest; graduate of the Nicolae Grigorescu Faculty of Plastic Arts, Art History and Theory Department. He holds a doctor's degree in history. Activities: secretary, teaching, publishing; holder of a Humboldt scholarship twice. Obviously, he did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of health: Mr. Bogdan Marinescu [applause]—46 years of age, born in Bucharest. He graduated from the Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Faculty of General Medicine. Head of Department and head of obstetrics and gynecology; teacher at the Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest; director of

the Giulesti Clinical Hospital, and in the provisional government held the position of deputy minister of health. Obviously, he did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of labor and social security: Mr. Catalin Zamfir [applause]—49 years of age, born in Bucharest. Graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy of Bucharest University; doctor of sociology; he has one year of specialization in social labor psychology at Michigan University, United States. Head of the industrial sociology collective at the Polytechnic Institute and then director of the Institute for Quality of Life Research. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Minister of youth and sports affairs: Bogdan Nicolae Niculescu Duvaz [applause]—deputy on behalf of the National Salvation Front. He is 43 years old and was born in Bucharest. Graduate of the Ion Mincu Architecture Institute 1976. Specialist in industrial design and interior architectural design. Obviously, he did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Apart from these ministers, as an exception and in view of the requirements of the current stage, the government also includes two secretaries of state—chiefs of departments. As a general rule, the department chiefs are not cabinet members.

In view of current requirements we also propose as government members—although they are secretaries of state, chiefs of department—the following people: Romulus Neagu [applause]—60 years of age, born in Bucharest. Studies: Faculty of International Relations, Doctor of International Relations at New York University 1970. Professional diplomat. Within the provisional government he held the position of deputy minister of foreign affairs; and

Professor Andrei Tugulea. [applause] Of course, Mr. Neagu is department chief at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—that is understood—while Mr. Andrei Tugulea is at the Ministry of Education and Science. He is 62 years old and was born in (Unitesti), Moldavia, on the other side of the Prut River. He graduated from the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute, Faculty of Electrical Engineering; he holds a doctor's degree in electrical engineering and is a doctor docent. He is a recognized teacher in our country and in the world and has published numerous scientific works and has carried out scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union and France. He did not belong to the higher party and state hierarchy of the former regime.

Thus we have reached the 23 which I announced. This is the governmental team with which we want to implement the program we have proposed. We thank you for your trust. [applause]

Ministers With 'Doubtful' Past Assailed

AU2806095790 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0839 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Speech by Cornel Nica, deputy from the Romanian Socialist Democratic Party, at the joint parliament meeting in Bucharest on 28 June—live]

[Text] I am Cornel Nica, from the Romanian Socialist Democratic Party.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since we did not have time to consult and examine the list [of the proposed new cabinet] presented today and since no discussions were conducted with the leaders of the parties represented in the parliament, I believe it is necessary to point out several aspects of a general nature.

The Romanian people forgive, but they never forget, and, in the current circumstances, they are most suspicious. Therefore, I would like to suggest to gentlemen [word indistinct] proposed for various cabinet posts whose past behavior is open to all kinds of interpretations and is doubtful, at best, to place the peace of the nation, which is so necessary for our social and economic revitalization, above their personal interests and to refuse their mandate.

We demand, we welcome the proposal that some portfolios—in this respect, the Ministry of Interior deserves special mention—should be assigned to young, energetic, and well-trained people, who, we believe, welcome true cooperation with all factors. These portfolios should be entrusted to people who are above all suspicion, people not suspected of having led I do not know what kind of actions, of having actually fired on people somewhere, of having failed to give the necessary orders for operative intervention, or of having lied during hot times.

We need young and competent people. That example shows that it is possible. As a matter of fact, Mr. Petre Roman is the youngest prime minister in Europe. [applause]

In this respect, those who really want to create the optimum framework for honest work—which should be the only source of income, regardless of how high that income might be—people who are beyond doubt from the viewpoint of their professional competence, if they really want to be honest with themselves and honor the Romanian people, they should refuse their mandate. We believe it is easier to [word indistinct] than to repair. Anyway, the end would be the same, and their prestige would be damaged greatly and irremediably.

We are not absolutely clear whether the prime minister is asking for our vote of confidence in the government he has formed or whether he is merely briefing us on its composition. Anyway, we believe that, since this issue is very important, it should not be dealt with in the same formal way as was done in the defunct Great National Assembly.

We wish success to the new government, whose list was presented to us today, and we ask the distinguished members of the government team to bear in mind that, beyond the confidence vote, there remains a certain doubt in connection with some persons, which they should not overlook or keep quiet about. Thank you. [applause]

Prime Minister Petre Roman's Biography

AU2806072190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0651 GMT 28 Jun 90

["Political Life: Today—Cabinet Presentation"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 28/6/1990—Today, Romania's Premier Designate Petre Roman will introduce the members of the new government to the two Chambers of the Parliament during a joint session and will read the Government's Programme.

x x x

Petre Roman

Born in Bucharest, on 22 July 1946.

Married to Mioara Iulia. Two daughters.

After theoretical high school he graduated top of his class from the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute's Water Power Engineering Faculty in 1968.

He went to France to study for his doctor's degree over 1971-1974, where he also won a professorship by contest. Also in 1971 he took his master's degree "Diplome d'Etudes Approfondies" and in March 1974 he took his doctor's decree at the Fluid Mechanics Institute of Toulouse under the "Paul Sabatier" University with a paper on "Natural Aeration of Exposed Flows," a theoretical work dealing with fluid mechanics but making reference to matters of river and lake pollution.

Back home, Petre Roman resumed teaching with the Bucharest Polytechnic's Faculty of Water Power Engineering. In 1976 he was chief guide of papers, in 1982 reader and in 1985 chief of the Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines Chair. He speaks French, English, Spanish, Italian, and Russian.

All along he carried on intense scientific activity that materialized in a large number of works published: School books, papers, specialty articles. Of the books we mention *"Mecanica Fluidelor"* (Fluid Mechanics), *"Hidrologie si Protectia Calitatii Apelor"* (Hydrology and Water Quality Protection), *"Introducere in Fizica Poluarii Fluidelor"* (Introduction to the Physics of Fluid Pollution), *"Miscarea Fluidelor Compresibile cu Transfer de Caldura"* (Motion of Compressible Fluids With Heat Transfer), and, by collaboration, *"Dosarul Energiei Nucleare, Risc si Securitate"* (the Nuclear Power File, Risk and Safety), *"Apa si Poluarea"* (Water and Pollution), *"Probleme Speciale de Hydromecanica"* (Special Questions of Hydraulic Mechanics), *"Hidrologie Dinamica"* (Dynamic Hydrology).

Petre Roman was appointed Romania's prime minister on 26 December 1989.

Assembly of Deputies Continues Session

Endorses Functioning Rules

AU2706180390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1631 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 27/6/1990—After six-day debates, with an overwhelming majority of votes, the Assembly of Deputies endorsed its functioning rules, consisting of 162 articles.

The assembly's 15 standing commissions by spheres of activity were also approved with a majority. They are to elect their executive boards.

Axinte Elected Secretary General

AU2706180490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1633 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 27/6/1990—The Assembly of Deputies endorsed on June 27 with a majority of votes the validation of deputy Ahmed Hogea, candidate for the Union of the Turkish Ethnical Minority, pursuant to the union's application for a seat in the chamber.

Likewise, the Assembly of Deputies endorsed, upon the proposal of the Standing Bureau the appointment of Gaspar Axinte to the office of secretary-general of the Assembly of Deputies.

The proceedings will resume on June 28 in the afternoon.

Marks Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact

AU2806120790 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1150 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] The Deputies' Assembly resumed proceedings at its headquarters in the Metropolitan Hill. After debates on the list of the new cabinet proposed at the joint parliament meeting held this morning at the Romanian Athenaeum. At this time, the counting of the votes is in progress.

Before the start of the discussions, the deputies marked the 50th anniversary of the implementation of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, whereby Romania was robbed of Besserabia and part of Bukovina.

Spanish Daily Interviews Petre Roman

PM2806095490 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 Jun 90 p 4

[Interview with Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman by Ricardo Estarriol in Bucharest; date not given]

[Text] Bucharest—Romanian head of government Petre Roman does not seem physically or mentally much affected by Bucharest's "tragic week."

"In any event, what troubled us so much and what brought us to such a critical point on the night of 13 June is over, but the consequences are becoming increasingly clear and are grave."

[Estarriol] To what kind of consequences are you referring?

[Roman] There are two problems. One of them is domestic and is a certain anxiety on the part of some intellectuals and of the students. And abroad, of course, there is a ruined image of Romania, but one which which is based on a very strange way of viewing matters.

[Estarriol] Do you believe, Mr. Prime Minister, that the opposition of some intellectuals and students was the real cause of what happened here?

[Roman] No, no. Nothing of the sort.

[Estarriol] I am referring to your government's communique of last Friday...

[Roman] When I speak of the opposition, I am speaking of an opposition to which I attribute a sense of responsibility. Neither the intellectuals nor the students have anything to do with the events of 13 June, nothing to do with them. The 13 June people were a group who probably belong to a political party but who must represent only a party faction, a wing convinced that the only course for Romania is a kind of dictatorship. They used as an army the rabble and the people who are aware that as soon as everything begins to be organized democratically and normally in Romania, they will disappear. They were, and probably are, capable of anything. These were the men of action. But this has nothing to do with the opposition, still less with the students.

[Estarriol] The scale of what happened was quite considerable...

[Roman] Yes, it was a very clear scenario. It was more the scenario than the violence itself which showed us that we were confronted with a neofascist kind of rebellion.

[Estarriol] Why?

[Roman] Because they attacked the police in the capital (where they seized arms), then attacked the Interior Ministry and the Romanian Information Service. They also attacked the television station, the radio station, and the place from which television broadcasts are relayed—at the post office. In view of these events, there was not much doubt that we were confronted with a political rebellion, because otherwise the rabble would have attacked stores and banks, but they did nothing of the sort.

[Estarriol] I have spoken with witnesses who described to me the presence of two groups—the mass of "normal" demonstrators and, later, more organized groups...

[Roman] These are two different things. Here there is a question which we also ask ourselves: Between the men of action and those who devised the scenario, there are the intermediaries; that is, those who organized the military-type actions. Who were they? Undoubtedly, they were, and are, trained people: They could be former Securitate members whom we have dismissed. There are many of them....

[Estarriol] By the way, how many "securisti" have been dismissed?

[Roman] Some 4,000.

[Estarriol] Thank you...

[Roman] Well, among these there are probably some who do not wish to quit or to become integrated into normal life as ordinary citizens.

[Estarriol] These are the intermediaries. What about the others?

[Roman] This is different: The question is whether within the police we are confronted with people who wanted a coup. I say that we are not. Within the police we are confronted with incompetent officers who had neither the courage nor the professionalism to fight against that barbarism. There are officers who could have extinguished the fire at less cost and who did not do so through lack of courage and professionalism.

[Estarriol] That is, you would not seek, let us say, active elements, within the current Interior Ministry or within the current police?

[Roman] No, I do not believe so. There is no information to justify this way of thinking.

[Estarriol] Does the fact that your former minister of tourism, an Army captain, and a serving Interior Ministry official took part in the attack on the Interior Ministry not change your overall opinion?

[Roman] Although some elements may have joined the attackers, I believe that the great majority of the police are, rather, disoriented. The new interior minister, who is a military judge by profession, is a very intelligent person who has begun to introduce a completely new type of command, with academics and officers who have never been connected with the political structures.

[Estarriol] Two officers on the Action Committee for the Democratization of the Army (CADA)—Lieutenant Colonel Surku and Major...

[Roman] Kiriak, yes.

[Estarriol] I can see that I am telling you nothing new. They previously refused to sign an unfavorable report on Minister Chitac's involvement in the repression in Timisoara.

[Roman] Well, out of the 51 officers who came to the government in February (to demand and secure Defense Minister Militaru's dismissal) only nine were left. And now, after the Higher Council of the Army has dissolved the CADA, none should be left.

[Estarriol] In any event, if the CADA was defending Chitac, it must logically be believed that the CADA wanted a weak command in charge of the Armed Forces.

[Roman] I cannot tell you now exactly what these officers' relations with the political forces—including the extremist political forces—are. Possibly there are some relations between them—specifically with a weak former minister of the police, who was consequently unable to respond correctly to an attack.

[Estarriol] Has there been no crisis of confidence within the cabinet leadership or the Armed Forces command?

[Roman] No, at no time, but when we called on the people of Bucharest to demonstrate their opposition, at that critical moment we did not know when the the military forces would be able to go into action. We simply did not even know how to quell that rebellion. The reports which we had were quite alarming.

[Estarriol] You have just been instructed to form a new government. Will you change your cabinet?

[Roman] Yes, completely.

[Estarriol] That is, from the Foreign Ministry to the Defense Ministry.

[Roman] Well, the Army is something that must be viewed differently; you must see clearly what would be the steps to change the minister in the Army. Rapid changes cannot be made in the Army, and they are not the most important right now.

"We Did Not See 'Equipment' Carried by Miners"

[Estarriol] In an official statement the government has said that it has nothing to do with the miners' excesses. This is interpreted as a disagreement between the interim presidency and the government. Is there any truth in this?

[Roman] No. And the president-elect maintains the same stance. What we have not yet succeeded in demonstrating is that when the first group of miners arrived here, at 0500 on the morning of 14 June..., they decided to come here after seeing what had happened on television (at 2030 on the evening of 13 June). Their coming had absolutely nothing to do with us.

[Estarriol] What instructions did the miners receive at that time?

[Roman] President Iliescu told them—I was at his side, and these are human things which can be observed—that he interpreted it as an act of solidarity. Since we could not ask them to return home, we asked them to go to University Square: "Stay there as guards of the square," we told them.

[Estarriol] And nothing more?

[Roman] Nothing more. Then the trade union leaders told them that they had come to settle scores with (opposition leaders) Ratiu and Campeanu, "who are making our lives a misery." Iliescu told them: "Make no mistake; if your are speaking to me of Ratiu and Campeanu, they both enjoy parliamentary immunity. And do not trifle with it."

[Estarriol] Do you believe that the miners understood this?

[Roman] Not really, but in any event...

[Estarriol] They already had sticks in their hands, did they not?

[Roman] They did not find Campeanu and they did Ratiu no harm. The miners went to University Square and stayed there. But you already know what happened there.... Things began to get out of control, and the Liberal Party headquarters was very close and the Peasants Party headquarters was not much further...

[Estarriol] But were you not alarmed when you saw the "equipment" which the miners were carrying?

[Roman] We did not see that "equipment." When they were in the square, they had nothing in their hands. I saw them from the balcony, and I saw nothing. What we were asking ourselves with the president was how to prevent them from getting out of control. So we arranged something with the police.... The most important thing is that on Romania's democratic course these events change nothing, from the domestic viewpoint.

NPCDP Group Condemns 13-15 June Violence

AU2806101590 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 20 Jun 90 p 1

["Declaration of the Parliamentary Group of the National Peasants (Christian Democratic) Party"]

[Text] Deeply affected by the dramatic events in Bucharest on 13, 14, and 15 June, the Parliamentary Group of the National Peasants (Christian Democratic) Party [NPCDP] firmly condemns the devastations and acts of violence that injured hundreds and claimed numerous victims and it expresses deep sorrow to the bereaved families. The NPCDP condemns violence of any kind by whomever it is committed.

We also want to emphasize that the NPCDP, a party with long-standing traditions, is legally carrying out its activity by expressing its opinions about the government or other political formations in an open and direct way at public meetings, in the press, radio, in parliament, and so forth. Thus, we have learned with indignation from a Government communique about the monstrous slanders that the "miners" had found weapons and drugs at our party headquarters. We protest with indignation against these allegations and such procedures.

We firmly disapprove of the devastating acts of violence committed at the television station, the Ministry of Interior, the Bucharest Police Headquarters, the University,

the Architecture Institute, the NPCDP offices, the National Liberal Party Headquarter, the Association of Former Political Detainees, the Students' League, and other political formations and we disapprove especially of resorting to calling on the miners to replace the legal bodies in order to "reestablish peace." We also protest against the thanks publicly expressed to them for the destruction, molestation, body searches, and acts of violence in houses and so forth. We want to mention that the homes of some political leaders, such as Mr. Corneliu Coposu and Ion Ratiu, were raided by force; this was followed by devastation and the purloining of some items.

Consequently, the NPCDP appealed to the Prosecutor's Office to identify the offenders and make an estimate of the damage, and it expects the magistrates to do their duty. We also propose that a parliamentary group be set up to supervise the investigations; a group that should be made up of representatives of the majority and of the opposition and an appropriate number of representatives of the parties and formations that suffered damage.

Our party has officially declared in the press that it will be a constructive opposition provided, however, that there is a constructive majority and that democratic principles are promoted in both the Parliament and in all sectors of the public and social activity and, consequently, that totalitarian methods are renounced.

Cartoonist Describes Miners' Assault

AU2706120890 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 19 Jun 90 p 2

[ROMANIA LIBERA cartoonist Cristian Topan article: "You Killed Me, But..."]

[Excerpts] I am not completely dead!...

Although the boys from the pits, with helmets and cudgels, who did not come here to play baseball, could hardly believe it.

They came to make order, so that the population of Bucharest should behave properly and walk in a meticulous file, with their thumbs in their mouths, as they have learned for 40 years in kindergarten. [passage omitted]

Their pacification action also claimed many innocent victims, while the others were guilty of having different opinions from them.

One of the victims was also myself, who at noon on 14 June, in the center of Bucharest, was savagely attacked by a large number of miners, who searched me without reason and found a folder with cartoons and the daily ROMANIA LIBERA. I screamed that they should hand me over to the police if I am guilty of anything; but it was too late. These people also wanted to be covered by blood, not only by coal dust. Unfortunately they succeeded.

Finally, through the rain of blows falling on me, I reached a police car accompanied by two miners, who got inside and asked the policemen to take me to the precinct. Noticing the condition I was in and realizing my total innocence, they took me to the emergency hospital. [passage omitted]

ROMANIA LIBERA on Illegality of Its Closure

AU2706115290 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 19 Jun 90 p 2

[Corneliu Vlad article: "Something happened ..."]

[Excerpts] Something unbelievable happened to ROMANIA LIBERA. Something which not even the 1977 earthquake, which shook and damaged our building; not even the fear put into us in January 1989, when our colleagues were arrested; and not even the gun barrels aimed at us from unknown places in December 1989, which killed one of our printer friends in front of the building he was defending, managed to do.

The earthquake, the horror of prison, and the bullet could not do what a hand loudly slammed on a newspaper that was violently thrown on a desk managed to do.

"From this moment onward, this daily no longer comes out!" And it did not. ROMANIA LIBERA did not appear for several days—something which has not happened in the almost 50-year history of the paper. [passage omitted]

Who stopped the paper with a slammed heavy hand? The Government? No! The Prosecutor's Office? No! The readers? Not them! Then who? [passage omitted]

He, the all-powerful man of the moment, in that bureau of this country, said: I am the representative of all miners in Romania!" Therefore, he was then and there the supreme authority that nobody dared challenge. Indeed, the full Army colonel, Mr. Maricas, who accompanied him, did not lift a finger in the face of the flagrant illegality of that action. [passage omitted]

That man was not a miner. As proven later, he was not even entitled to speak on behalf of the miners.

However, the daily did not appear for several days.

...But look, since we all live in a democratic country, ROMANIA LIBERA is appearing again.

Pledges Freedom of Information

AU2706185890 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 20 Jun 90 p 1

[Editorial "The Right of Speaking Human Beings"]

[Text] The freedom of human beings and of the nation to which we belong implies the right of each citizen to think and express his thoughts and opinions without fear. It is man's right to communicate, to conduct a dialogue with anyone who accepts him as an equal partner in the social activity. It is the right of the citizen to be interested in how public affairs stand and to know how problems of common interest are solved (or not solved) for him and

his fellow citizens. Public authorities are not entities placed outside or above the people. They claim to be and should be the "emanation" of the people's will. Therefore there is a contractual, tacit, or clear link to the people. Consequently, it is completely natural and justified for information and mass media to be interested—on behalf and for the benefit of the readers—in the way in which public affairs are handled. To put questions to those who govern and to publish news, commentaries, and views in connection with everything regarding public life and the well-being and fate of the citizens are activities which are part and parcel of exercising the basic freedoms of thought, expression, and information.

The freedom of information, of receiving information, and of informing others is a basic human right. This right was laid down in several international documents to which Romania adhered as far back as the "odious dictatorship."

The commitments thus assumed include obligations for both the Romanian authorities and for the citizens. No one can deprive any one else of the freedom of information.

Certainly, the exercise of the freedom of information implies special duties and responsibilities. It may be subjected to certain limitations provided that they are stipulated by the law and provided that these limitations are necessary for:

a) respecting the rights or reputation of others;

b) defending national security, public order, and public health or morality.

This being clarified and recognized, the fundamental principle of the operation of any democratic society has to be respected according to which "no one should be punished because of his opinions."

"The offense of opinion" has to be fully eliminated from public life. This is also a principle that has been sanctioned in international documents and ratified by the Romanian state. According to this principle, it is the duty and obligation of everyone not to do anything that could bring material or moral harm to a person because of the opinions that person holds. And it is necessary to ensure the correctness of information and public statements, in written or verbal form.

ROMANIA LIBERA will continue its activity of exercising the freedom of information which is part and parcel of the fundamental human rights. And—up to the adoption of a press law—it will do so within the limits stipulated by international documents to which the Romanian state has adhered. Any attempt to hamper the edititing and printing of our paper will be viewed as a violation of the basic human rights which we will categorically expose and reject.

We are neither arbiters nor judges, we just stand witness to our times and we are especially citizens who are not indifferent to what is happening in the "forum" and in the "fortress." Therefore, we will not stop bearing witness and voicing our opinion whenever events and facts oblige us to do so.

The members of our editorial board and our constant or occasional coworkers are determined to do all they can to be faithful to the imperatives of the freedom of information being fully aware of the role of the free press in discussing public affairs in the interest of freedom, democracy, and human dignity.

[Signed] ROMANIA LIBERA

Students Demonstrate in Timisoara 27 Jun

LD2806094190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 28 Jun 90

[Text] Last night in Timisoara, a thousand students demonstrated against the Romanian Government and Iliescu. They condemned the government for the role it played in the bloody events two weeks ago and threatened a strike if their demands are not met.

One of these demands is the immediate and unconditional release of the students imprisoned during the Bucharest clashes. At the same time they asked the Romanian Government to begin an investigation of the events two weeks ago and to disclose the identity of those responsible for the violent actions.

Army's Participation in Revolution Discussed

AU2706180890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1750 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 27/6/1990—True reflection of the Army's participation in the revolution and in the events that followed was the theme of a debate organized in Romania's capital Wednesday, June 27. It was attended by numerous representatives of the Romanian and foreign press.

In their addresses, Col. Gheorghe Vaduva, editor-in-chief, and Col. Dragos Radoi, deputy editor-in-chief of the weekly "ARMATA POPORULUI" (PEOPLE'S ARMY) pointed to the Army's role in the 1989 December revolution. They insisted on the truthfulness of the pieces of information about the Army, showing they were able to supply their colleagues of the civil press any information that hides no secret regarding the country's direct defence. We want to prevent the non-basical attacks against the Army, said the representatives of the military press.

NPCDP Issues Communique on Objectives

AU2706120290 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 19 Jun 90 p 1

["Communique" by the Leadership of the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party, NPCDP]

[Text] The NPCDP communicates the following:

1. The permanent objectives of the party's policy—from which it has never departed—are the ones included in its platform program which was established at its creation and presented to the public through its authorized representatives; these objectives are: to instate democracy, defend public freedoms, and ensure respect for human rights. This policy is based on the respect for truth and its ethical precepts, aimed at improving the Romanian public life.

2. The NPCDP is the permanent supporter of dialogue with other political groups. It resolutely rejects any type of violence, no matter on whose side it may emerge.

3. The NPCDP carries out its entire activity openly and it expresses clearly all its options, taking responsibility for them. The NPCDP speaks out against all clandestine and disguised actions and condemns all methods of instigation, disinformation, intimidation, terror, physical violence, and murder. The NPCDP detests calumny and does not practice it. Therefore, it protests against the false statements that were made by the radio, television, and press during the tragic events of the past few days, statements that were aimed at slandering the party's activity and confusing the public.

Likewise, the NPCDP protests against evident attempts to hold it responsible for initiatives, implications, and activities which are alien to its ideology. Therefore, the NPCDP contests all invented accusations—no matter against whom they are directed—such as: state coup d'etat and the possession of arms and drugs, considering these insinuations as an offense to the judgment of the public.

4. The NPCDP is a determined adversary of extremist actions—both rightist and leftist ones—of communism and fascism, regardless of the way in which they are manifested. Likewise, the NPCDP speaks out against xenophobia, anti-Semitism, and any type of intolerance, and it militates for complete equality among all citizens of our country, for respect for all their political social, national, and religious rights, and for the fulfillment of all natural aspirations of the Romanian people.

[Signed] The NPCDP Leadership

Democratic, National Democratic Parties Merge

AU2606203490 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] We have received the following communique:

The joint leaderships of the Democratic Party of Romania and of the National Democratic Party—founding political formations of the centerist democratic group—which met on 25 June 1990, that is yesterday, decided to merge the two parties under the name of National Democratic Party [Partidul National Democrat].

The two leaderships made this decision to create a strong political formation of a democratic nature that is able to promote a centerist policy so that a new political force may emerge to maintain the balance in the current process of clarifying the Romanian political scene.

The new party is open to merging with other political forces dedicated to promoting the same center democratic policy.

The communique also announces the national conference of all branches of the two parties will be held on Sunday, 15 July 1990. The location of the conference will be announced later.

For further information call 11-04-79 and 14-34-84.

The communique is signed by the members of the joint steering council of the two parties—the Democratic Party of Romania and National Democratic Party—Messrs Serghei Mesaros, Corneliu Rascanu, Adrian Constantin, Bogdan Pascu, Mircea Mares, and Vlad (Galin).

Trade Unions News Conference Held 26 Jun

AU2706115790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1048 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 27/6/1990—A press conference Tuesday afternoon at the Petroleum Ministry headquarters was given by leaders of the "Alfa" Union Cartel which brings together seven strong industrial unions—"Solidaritatea-93" Federation of Free Trade Unions in Electronics, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, the "Unirea" Federation of Trade Unions in Mettalurgy and Hot Departments, the Free Trade Union Federation on the Chemical and Petrochemical Industries, the "Democratic Alliance" Federation in the Machine-Building Industry, Romania's Mining Trade Unions Federation in Metallurgy and Hot Departments of the Machine-Building Industry, and the Petroleum Industry Trade Union Federation. Representatives of the member federations stressed the place and role of the "Alfa" Cartel founded on 7 June 1990 in Romania's trade union movement and stated reservations on the activity of the other two large trade union organisations—the National Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the "Fratia" Confederation.

On the property of the defunct General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, "Alfa" suggested that the money and fixed capital which make up the contribution of all working people should be returned to them by agreeing that a trust be formed on the board of administration of which each national trade union movement should be represented.

Interior Minister Meets Romany Politicians

AU2606200690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1703 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 26/6/1990—Romanian Minister of the Interior Doru Viorel Ursu met on June 26 with a delegation of the Romany Democratic Union of Romania, headed by Ion Onoriu, chairman of the union. The subject discussed: The Romany Democratic Union's preoccupation for the full integration of the

Romany in the new Romanian society and the establishment of the concrete means of their attraction and participation in keeping public order and quiet.

The parties agreed to continue such meetings.

Plane Crashes at Craiova Flight Test Center

AU2706180590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1630 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 27/6/1990—A plane crashed on June 26 at the flight test centre of the Romanian Aviation Industry in Craiova. The two crew members, aviation Colonels Mihai Ionescu and Stefanel Vagner, died.

A commission was created to conduct an on-the-spot inquiry into the cause of the accident.

Bacau Prison Inmates Want Dialogue

AU2706180690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1628 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 27/6/1990—Two days ago, thirty-nine petty criminals forced their way past guarding policemen and took refuge on the roof of a tower of the chemical combine in Bacau, where they were working as unskilled labour. After talks with executives of the prison directorate and correspondents with the local newspapers "DESTEPTAREA" and "PUR SI SIMPLU" they agreed to climb down. The prisoners asked for a dialogue with governmental officials and representatives of the prison directorate to set forth their claims inter alia, better food, possibilities to watch colour TV, shorter sentences and changes in the execution of sentences.

Government Announces New Customs Regulation

AU2706120890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1045 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 27/6/1990—The Romanian Government has announced a recent decision to set duties on goods taken or brought by Romanians and foreigners with them and of those handled by postal services. The value of tax-free goods that Romanian tourists can take out of the country is put at 5,000 lei a year. Tourists travelling abroad more than once a year may take across the border tax-free goods for a total value of 500 lei plus 500-lei worth of taxable goods. The decision also puts a 50,000 lei ceiling to the value of imports of the same class which are subject to taxation, beyond which imports must comply with the foreign trade legal provisions in force.

The decision also sets norms for food imports and exports by tourists.

"Anti-Magyar" Weekly Published

LD2706190790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] A new weekly has started with the title NAGY ROMANIA [Greater Romania], written by editors of anti-Magyar disposition.

According to the newspaper's editorial, it is independent of parties because it is in favor of a committed national political stance. There are people in the editorial staff well-known for their extremist nationalist and anti-Magyar disposition during the Ceausescu era, such as Ion Lancrancjan, who wrote a book on Transylvania a few years ago that was full of slander and falsifications.

Two one-time pet historians of Ceausescu are also among the staff of the paper. In the first issue of the weekly they accuse Laszlo Tokes and Geza Domonkos of wanting to export the 1956 Hungarian revolution to Transylvania.

Former Deputy Premier on Nationality Rights

LD2706133790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Janos Fazekas, retired deputy premier of Romania, Ceausescu's one-time great political opponent, met journalists today. Peter Szorenyi reports.

[Szorenyi] The Romanian parliament and the constitution should acknowledge that the Magyar national minority is a constituent of the Romanian Republic, of the homeland in which it lives and wishes to live. This is demanded, among other things, by Janos Fazekas, Romania's retired deputy premier. The former politician at a press conference today outlined the open letter which he had written to Romania's President, Ion Iliescu. Apart from the aforementioned, it transpires also from this that Janos Fazekas considers it important that the Romanian Constitution should recognize the existence of the Magyar nationality as a historial reality in Transylvania. For just this reason, he considers it regrettable that President Iliescu, at his investiture, made the official oath before the Romanian people, omitting the nationalities which make up the state who number around 4 million—the Ruthenians, the Saxons, the Magyars. The former deputy premier demands the granting of collective nationality rights in Romania.

It was also said at the briefing that despite all this, the elderly political figure voted for the present head of government at the elections. For just this reason, this letter was written not in anger, but with the intention of helping, said Janos Fazekas in conclusion.

U.S. Ambassador's Statement on Unrest Noted

AU2706203190 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 20 Jun 90 p 4

[Editorial note on 18 June statement by U.S. Ambassador Alan Green, Jr.]

[Text] On the day he returned to Bucharest on 18 June, the ambassador of the United States, Alan Green, Jr., made the following statement:

"Interrupting the consultations in Washington, in accordance with the instructions of President Bush and Secretary of State Baker, I returned to Bucharest today. Both the President and the Secretary of State asked me to convey to the Government of Romania the United States' profound concern about the outbreak of violence in Bucharest on 14-15 June 1990 and about the negative effects on Romania's progress toward democracy.

"Immediately after my arrival, I visited some bureaus and I talked to citizens who were attacked and intimidated by the acts of some people, who had organized themselves into violent groups, encouraged by the appeal of President Iliescu and of the Government of Romania on Thursday and Friday last week. Honestly speaking, I was shocked about what I saw and heard. It is clear that the democratic process has been stopped in Romania.

"The United States thinks that, in order to relaunch the progress toward democracy, it is essential for the Romanian Government primarily to take the following measures:

"—To publicly pledge not to encourage or tolerate violent groups ('vigilantes');

"—To guarantee publicly that the people will be able to exercise their legitimate rights to free expression and democratic disagreement;

"—To reopen all independent newspapers and magazines which were attacked on 14 and 15 June;

"—To engage in a constructive dialogue with the parties and other democratic opposition formations."

Roman To Attend Forum in Switzerland

AU2706091490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0901 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 27/6/1990—Romania's Prime minister will attend, at week's end in Crans-Montana, in south-eastern Switzerland, a forum that will discuss change in Eastern Europe, organizers have announced in Geneva.

Petre Roman will meet various personalities, representatives of Switzerland, Belgium and Italy.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Visits

AU2406163990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1805 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 24/6/1990—Mr. Hector Gross Espiell, minister of foreign affairs of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, arrived on Bucharest on Sunday [24 June] morning.

Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport, he was welcomed by Mr. Sergiu Celac, Romania's foreign affairs minister.

Present was the ambassador of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay to Bucharest, Mr. Domingo Schipani.

Meets Press

AU2406162190 Bucharest ROMPRES English 1407 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 24/6/1990—Shortly after his arrival, the minister for foreign affairs of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Hector Gross Espiell, met at the Otopeni Airport with representatives of the Romanian Press to whom he made a brief statement: I am in Romania officially invited by Romania's President Ion Iliescu, he said. The goals of my visit fall within the general political and economic matters. More specifically, we wish to contribute to the increase of trade between our two countries. The working agenda also includes international political issues.

Referring to the present situation in Romania, the Uruguayan foreign minister stressed that the news of the collapse of the old regime was received with a feeling of admiration for the Romanian people. The democratization process in Romania is followed with keen interest in Uruguay. The climax of this process were the 20 May elections won with a landslide victory by the present president, Mr. Ion Iliescu.

In conclusion, Mr. Hector Gross Espiell said: I am glad that I am the first foreign minister of the Latin American countries to visit Romania. Uruguay is a small country, but it admires Romania and I am happy to arrive here with the dawn of a new democracy.

Talks With Foreign Minister

AU2406194190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1911 GMT 24 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 24/6/1990—Official talks started in Bucharest on 24 June between the foreign ministers of Romania and Uruguay, an opportunity to survey the current stage of the links between the two countries, and to discuss international questions of common interest.

After the talks the guest toured the capital city, the places were the December 1989 revolution took place, as well as zones of social, historic and urban interest.

Meets Romanian Ministers

AU2506173590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1626 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 25/6/1990—The foreign minister of Uruguay, Mr. Hector Gros Espiel, had talks Monday, his second-day visit to Romania, with the minister of foreign trade, the minister of finance, a deputy minister of the national economy, the minister of agriculture and the food industry and the Ministry of Tourism.

They approached specific possibilities for cooperation in the joint manufacture of tractors and four-wheel-drive cars.

In the sphere of agriculture and the food industry commercial exchanges were identified with regard to the import by Romania of agricultural products like soybean and rice as well as the possibility for the Romanian ships to fish in Uruguay's territorial waters. It was set that some of the questions approached be materialized in the sessions of the joint governmental commission to be held in Bucharest over October-November 1990.

As for tourism, aspects were discussed of growing tourist flow, cooperation in the treatment with Gerovital and opportunities of cooperation in implementing tourist infrastructures.

Talks With Celac

AU2606170290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1500 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/6/1990—The officials talks between the foreign ministers of Romania and Uruguay concluded in Bucharest today.

The talks between Mr. Sergiu Celac and Mr. Hector Gros Espiel, which started on Sunday, occasioned an analysis of the current stage of the links between Romania and Uruguay, the necessary requirements being looked into for their future development.

Meets Iliescu, Roman

AU2606170890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Mr. Ion Iliescu, president of Romania, this afternoon received Mr. Hector Gros Espiel, minister of foreign affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, who is paying an official visit to our country.

The Uruguayan foreign minister conveyed a message of friendship and sincere congratulations on behalf of the president of Uruguay, Luis Alberto Lacalle Herrera, to President Ion Iliescu on his election and investiture as president of new Romania, together with best wishes for personal happiness and success in fulfilling his high duties, as well as wishes for prosperity and peace to the Romanian people.

Expressing thanks for the message, President Ion Iliescu asked the guest to convey to the Uruguayan president wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for peace and progress to the friendly Uruguayan people.

The two sides examined the current stage and prospects of relations between the two countries by placing emphasis on mutual interests and real opportunities to expand and diversify them on new bases given the affinity of language, culture, and civilization and by proceeding on the basis of common aspirations for the democratic development of their societies and for the free affirmation and equal cooperation of all nations in the world arena.

Minister Hector Gros Espiel was also received today by Mr. Petre Roman, prime minister of Romania, and by Mr. Alexandru Birladeanu, president of the Senate, and Dan Martian, president of the Deputies Assembly.

In turn, these meetings stressed the broad prospects for developing bilateral relations, especially in the economic area and in at a parliamentary level.

The guest also had meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Culture and participated in a roundtable organized by the Association of International Law and International Relations. The same day, talks concluded at the Victory Palace between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Talks Described

AU2606194190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1655 GMT 26 Jun 90

["Diplomatic Activities: Romanian-Uruguayan Official Talks Conclude"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 26/6/1990—Official talks between Romanian and Uruguayan foreign ministers concluded on June 26 in Bucharest.

The dialogue highlighted the convergence of the two governments' wide range orientations and current home and foreign policy preoccupations, a natural expression of the efforts the two democratic countries make, in sometimes difficult and contradictory circumstances, for the assertion and consolidation of the state of law, of the pluralist democracy relying upon the prevalence of law and the full observance of human rights and freedoms, for the free development, in harmony with their national interests and orientations, of the exchanges and cooperation with all states of the world.

They pointed out with satisfaction the congenial conditions resulting from the affinities of language, culture and civilization, from the common aspirations after development and opening toward the world of the two countries, for the amplification and diversification upon new bases, of the Romanian-Uruguayan relations in domains of mutual interest.

It was assessed that an important role in the economic and commercial relations devolved to the conclusion of accords between the two countries for the mutual promotion and guaranteeing of investments and the avoidance of double taxation.

Emphasis was also placed on the ever more important role that had to be played by the joint Romanian-Uruguayan commission on economic, technological and scientific cooperation on which the two parties decided to confer, on a stable basis and with periodical meetings, wide attributions in coordinating and stepping up the development of the bilateral relations. In that sense, it was agreed that the second session of the joint commission be held in Bucharest, in October-November, 1990, at a date to be established by diplomatic channels.

During the two foreign ministers' talks, in interviews the Uruguayan guest had with other Romanian ministers, new cooperation ventures of mutual interest were agreed in industry and agriculture, science and technology as well as in commerce.

The two governments' wish was expressed to broadly develop the cultural relations between Romania and Uruguay, in harmony with the spiritual assets the two countries had in common. In that context Minister Hector Gros Espiel expressed Uruguay's readiness to donate Uruguayan books to the Central University Library. Both foreign ministers supported the idea to unveil on a reciprocity basis busts of personalities of the two countries' history in Bucharest and Montevideo.

Also, when told of the Romanian foreign ministry's plans to open an institution for training and brushing up Romanian diplomatic staff, the Uruguayan foreign minister offered the collaboration of the Montevideo Institute "Artigas."

The Uruguayan foreign minister presented Uruguay's initiative, that is to be joined by all Latin-American countries, to set up the "House of Latin America" in Bucharest, an initiative welcomed by the Romanian party.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction their governments' consensus in the approach to and stand on the major aspects of international life, as a result of their mutual aspirations after contributing to the democratic and realistic settlement of the issues facing mankind, among which the defence of international peace and consolidation of security, the promotion of the ideals of freedom and democracy and the development of all countries of the world hold an important place.

Both ministers emphasized the importance of a close collaboration between the two countries in view of the completion with good results of the Uruguay round within the GATT, the purpose of which is the elimination of the tariff and non-tariff obstacles which, irrespective of their nature, curb the commercial exchanges.

Likewise, they decided on a closer collaboration at the UN and other international bodies. To that end, as also for the development of the bilateral relations, the two ministers decided on periodical, annual thorough consultations between the two countries' foreign ministries to be held by turn in the two capitals.

'New Trend' in Foreign Policy Examined

AU2706162290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1436 GMT 27 Jun 90

["Diplomatic diary: Foreign Policy of Interim Government a New Trend"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 27/6/1990—After the December 1989 revolution, Romania's foreign policy was characterized by a new spirit of openness to the whole world.

A priority concern was the country's reintegration into the European political life, in the CSCE process respectively. High level contacts have been established with the European countries immediately after the revolution. Deputy prime ministers of Bulgaria and the USSR, the foreign ministers of Hungary, the USSR, France, West Germany, Sweden, Greece, Spain and the United States visited Bucharest. The Romanian prime minister paid visits to France and Spain. The Romanian foreign affairs minister visited Canada, the United States, the USSR. Consultations were held with representatives of the foreign ministries of Yugoslavia, Great Britain, Norway, France, the USA, Austria. Visits to Romania at government level took place as well as visits by Romanian ministers to European countries (the USSR, Great Britain, West Germany, Hungary, France a.o. [among others]). The Romanian foreign minister took part in various international meetings such as "Open Skies," the Prague meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states, in the ceremonies occasioned by Namibia's access to independence.

Special attention was paid to setting the ties with the Soviet Union on new bases. An agreement was reached on ensuring the continuity of economic relations, of the supply of raw materials and energy to the Romanian economy in particular. A propitious atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect has been created which allowed of the approach of most delicate political questions.

As for the links with the United States, action has been taken so that the Administration, Congress, other influential circles in the USA should assess correctly the scope and profoundness of the revolutionary transformations in Romania. The programme of cultural, technical, scientific exchanges as well as of exchanges in the field of instruction between the two countries has been extended to 1990. An important place is held by Romania's bonds with the Latin American countries, in the spirit of their affinities of language and culture. Conditions have been put in place to expand cooperative links with the Arab countries and their organizations, with the Arab League in the first place. The contacts established so far have allowed for the identification of premises of progress in the relations with the People's China, Japan, Australia and other countries in Asia and the Pacific, as well as with African countries.

For disarmament and a peaceful solution to conflicts:

Romania has paid great attention to the military negotiations started in Vienna last summer, trying to make its contribution to reaching substantive accords. At the conference on disarmament in Geneva, Romania stated that it did not possess chemical weapons giving up the unrealistic conditioning of nuclear disarmament by the chemical one upheld by the previous regime. Romania also underscored its determination to contribute, in all multilateral forums it participates, to concluding appropriate disarmament accords, nuclear in particular to be paralleled by efficient measures of control.

In keeping with the attitude in principle as regards the exclusively peaceful settlement of any international difference, Romania's Foreign Ministry drafted an official statement on the political settlement of the Middle East conflict having as an essential element the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's right to self determination, as well as the observance of the independence, sovereignty, and security of all the states and peoples in the area. Romania asserted its readiness to contribute to the translation into life of the Resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council, of other UN resolutions on the Middle East. Romania also maintained the settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, of the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia by means of negotiations. As for the situation in Korea, Romania favoured the efforts for a peaceful reunification of that nation, the legitimate wish of the Korean people to live in a united, free and independent fatherland. Romania declared for the abolition of the policy of apartheid and for the establishment of a democratic society in South Africa apt to serve both the interests of the South African people and the stability and cooperation on the African continent.

Romania in international bodies:

After the 1989 December revolution Romania officially declared that it would abide by the obligations devolving from its capacity as member of the Warsaw Treaty and that it was for a more marked political character of this alliance as the goal of an irreversible process also within the NATO pursuing their eventual concomitant dissolution. At the Sofia meeting in January at the level of prime ministers, Romania adhered to the accord reached by the CMEA member countries regarding the gradual transition to a market economy and their drawing closer to the conditions in the world economy. Stress was laid on the necessity to completely restructure the CMEA.

Measures were initiated of strengthening the links with the Common Market, and the decision was made to accredit an ambassador to the community bodies. During the proceedings of the joint EEC-Romania commission in Brussels tackled was also the question of initiating negotiations on the conclusion of a new trade and cooperation agreement. During the talks with a delegation of the Council of Europe, who paid a visit to Bucharest, Romania expressed its wish to adhere to that body, a wish reiterated by the recently elected parliament. Romania signed the accord on the setting up of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and is willing to cooperate with the European Free Exchange Association. Contacts were established with the European Parliament and with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Romania expressed its wish to further take part in the Nonaligned Movement, as an invited guest, and is concerned with making the best of its position within the Group of 77 to contribute to the promotion of equitable international economic relations.

Determined to hold the place it deserves in the all-European process, Romania officially withdrew, immediately after the revolution, "the reserves and interpretative statements" formulated by the old regime in connection with the Final Document of the Vienna meeting, accepting it in its entirety. Romania also expressed its determination to work for the integral and faithful application of all the provisions of that document and to contribute, together with the states involved in this process from the very beginning, the USA and Canada included, to the establishment on the continent of a climate of peace and safety, of cooperation among countries at various levels.

At the Bonn meeting on economic cooperation in Europe, the Romanian delegation promoted measures for the setting of the economic links among the states of the continent on new bases starting from the structural developments occurred in the Eastern European countries, from the need to work out a framework of democratic cooperation beneficial to all the participant countries, without restrictions and on equal terms.

In the spirit of the best traditions of the Balkan cooperation, Romania has attached great importance to promoting cooperation with the countries in this part of the continent, taking into consideration joint interests, the positive influence of the consolidation of the friendly and good neighbourliness ties among the Balkan states on the political climate in Europe. In this spirit the governments of the Balkan states agreed to organize in Bucharest in September 1990 a meeting of high officials of the Foreign Ministries to prepare the new meeting of foreign affairs ministers due in Tirana.

Measures have been taken to reintegrate Romania into the activities of the United Nations and of other international bodies. This important issue was approached during the interviews the Romanian prime minister had with the UNESCO director general, with the executive directors of the IMF, the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development], the assistant director general of the International Labour Office in Geneva, during talks the Romanian foreign minister conducted with the UN secretary-general, the IAEA director general, the WHO director general for Europe, as well as during numerous political and diplomatic contacts at various levels. Possibilities were examined with various international organizations like the UNIDO, UNESCO, IAEA, WHO, to get technical assistance, particularly in key technologies and agriculture. A constructive cooperation started with the UN special rapporteur, J. Voyame, to finalize his report on human rights in Romania, elaborated and adopted by the UN Commission for Human Rights in Geneva. The resolution on this report, passed on 6 March by the commission, presents in broad lines and objectively realities in Romania, noting inter alia the substantial improvement registered in observing human rights in Romania.

Romanian-Swedish Cultural Association Set Up

AU2606200590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1850 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/6/1990—A Romanian-Swedish Cultural Association was set up in Bucharest. It intends to strengthen bilateral relations in spheres of broad literary, artistic and scientific interest, for a better mutual knowledge and consolidation of friendly ties. The priority goals of this new cultural association are to know and promote the spiritual assets of the two countries' peoples, support the study of the Romanian and Swedish languages, organize conferences, exhibitions, film galas, and encourage translations and mutual contacts through fact-finding trips.

The association gathers personalities of the cultural, artistic and scientific life, journalists, teaching staff and students, students of the Swedish language at the Cultural-Scientific University of Bucharest.

Alf Lombard was designated honorary president of the Romanian- Swedish Cultural Association.

Trade With FRG, Netherlands, Italy, Sweden

AU2506121690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0901 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 25/6/1990—The Romanian foreign trade enterprises concluded contracts to partners in the Federal Republic of Germany large quantities of Romanian goods (furniture, garments, footware, iron and steel products, a.o.) with a total value of over 15.5 million dollars, to the Netherlands—furniture and garments worth of 3 million dollars—from the Netherlands Romania acquired raw materials for medicines worth of about 3 million dollars. Until now the Ministry of Foreign Trade has authorized the foundation of about 400 private companies with activities in the foreign trade, services and tourism. The same ministry has also authorized the foundation of the first trade companies in keeping with the decree-law regarding the foreign capital investment in Romania. Other 60 requests of founding such companies are to be solved soon by the same ministry.

A delegation of the well-known West German company "Daimler Benz" was in Romania to discuss the possibilities of cooperation in the production of autotrucks, engines and motorcars. To this end the guests visited the Romanian relevant enterprises in Brasov, Bucharest and Cimpulung Muscel.

An economic delegation of the General Confederation of Italian Industry held talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bucharest regarding the actual possibilities to develop and diversify the trade exchanges and the economic cooperation between Italy and Romania. On the other hand, in Stockholm, a Romanian and a Swedish delegation gathered for the 13th session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation and the session of the Governmental Commission for Commerce have analysed and agreed upon a series of measures concerning the economic collaboration between Romania and Sweden.

Romania's Cooperation With Fiat Company Viewed

AU2506121290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0930 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 25/6/1990—The Fiat company wishes to collaborate with Romania in a large number of domains stated in an interview to daily "ADEVARUL" Mr. Alfredo Amellone, director of the Fiat Group for Central and Southern Europe, head of the Romania branch.

Reminding the fact that the Italian company has collaborated with Romania for thirty years although the relations have been negatively affected by the political and economic context in the last years' Romania, he specified: Now the relations are good again. We have started to discuss seriously about the expansion of our collaboration and the modernization of the tractors and trucks works in Brasov. We want to make in collaboration a series of farm machinery. Representatives of the Italian companies "IMBE," "Alimenta," "Seke," "Fiatagri" and of the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry held talks to identify possibilities of collaboration in rye culture, in the manufacture of a factory for children's food, the modernization of sugar industry, a.o [and others]. We also intend to transfer to Romania the technology for manufacturing tourism buses, their mechanical parts being made at the Brasov enterprise and their carcasses at "Autobuzul" enterprise in Bucharest. The Fiat company wishes to cooperate with Romania in a large number of domains, among which the production of autotrucks, dyes, telecommunications and telephone equipment, the thoroughfares construction, environmental protection, etc.

We see our collaboration as long-term ties between our company and Romania, we want to buy but also to sell. Our exchanges should be balanced, not per year or per month but in the ensemble of the relations we have established in perspective. The Fiat company has invited to Italy about 30 experts in tractors and autotrucks production to contact and get acquainted with the latest computer-assisted technologies for design, fabrication, marketing, a.o. I think this is quite relevant for the way we see our future collaboration with Romania.

Protest Rally at Belgrade Television Building

AU2706192290 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 90

[Radovan Pantovic report from Belgrade Television building on Takovska Street—live]

[Text] At the announced time, about two hours ago, several hundred people, partly demonstrators and some sightseers, gathered in front of the Belgrade Television building. The rally was announced as a silent sit-down protest, but the well-known songs and slogans were not absent this time either.

Several party leaders, including Vuk Draskovic, Nikola Milosevic, Veljko Guberina, and Dragoljub Micunovic made speeches. The basic demands of the opposition are the airing of the tapes of the clash between the demonstrators and the militia after the meeting in this same place on 13 July, the removal of Dusan Mitevic, director of Belgrade Radio-Television, the expansion of the commission investigating the case of the 13 July clashes to include party representatives. More coverage in the information media was also demanded.

The speeches expressed views on the problem of Kosovo, the referendum, the Constitution, and the elections, and several accusations against the communists were uttered. The slogans included demands for free television and for not paying the television subscription. Shouts claiming that the television belongs to the people were heard. Representatives of the Serbian Chetnik Movement were the noisiest with their well-known repertory of songs and slogans.

At present there is a brief lull. There are no speeches. Songs are being sung. As announced, the rally will go on until 2000.

'United Opposition' Gathering

LD2706165190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 27 June (TANJUG)—Several hundred members of the united opposition gathered this afternoon outside the Belgrade TV building to protest the fact that Belgrade TV has not yet publicly broadcast the recording of the militia beating up demonstrators with truncheons at the very same spot on 13 June.

The resignation of Dusan Mitevic [Belgrade TV Director general] was explicitly demanded, as the opposition's other well-known demands were also being voiced: for free elections before a new constitution has been passed, and for more media coverage of the opposition parties. The peaceful demonstration will conclude by 2000.

Croatian Presidency Statement on Unity Issued

LD2706220390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—Our foreign policies are founded upon the interests and needs of the Croatian people, and our respect for the interests of others nations and countries on equal terms. The development of such policies should articulate Croatia's sovereignty within the framework of Yugoslavia as a union of states. This is stated in a statement issued from today's session of the Croatian Presidency, which reads as follows:

At its session today, chaired by President Franjo Tudjman, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Croatia considered a number of issues under its competence. Full support was given to the suggestions and proposals included in the opinions of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, and of the Presidency of the Croatian Assembly, on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution. At the same time, the Presidency proposed that the Assembly's position on the amendments to the SFRY Constitution should also include the proposals for omitting or changing certain norms in the SFRY Constitution. This would remove constitutional and legal obstacles to the abolition of the Chambers of Associated Labor in the assemblies of socio-political communities, and to dispense with the incompatibility of the post of deputy-delegate with that of a member of the government, that is, of the Executive Council.

Considering the report from the expanded session of the SFRY Presidency and from the joint meeting of presidents of the assemblies and executive councils in the republics and provinces dedicated to the FEC's measures after 30 June this year, it was demanded that the Croatian Assembly Executive Council prepare a report on the measures which were proposed to resolve the crucial social and economic problems of the republic's development.

The Presidency also adopted stands on the outline of Croatia's foreign policy. It was stressed that this policy must be based on the interests and needs of the Croatian people and republic, while respecting the interests of other nations and states on equal terms. Consequently, this is the basis for establishing, representing, and promoting Croatia's identity in international relations as a free, democratic, and law-governed state.

Developing this policy, the statement from the session of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia resumes, should express Croatia's sovereignty within Yugoslavia as a confederal union of states.

It was stressed that, with regard to the Croatian emigres and minorities, it is a lasting interest not only to preserve their identity but also to provide such conditions as to enable them to return to their homeland. The stand of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council on Croatia's foreign policy, its aims, and implementation which will be presented in the Croatian Assembly, were supported to this effect.

Carrying out its conclusion from the 14 June session that all persons convicted of political offenses be pardoned on the establishment of Croatia's new authorities, and that a certain number of convicted individuals, serving their prison sentences in Croatian penitentiaries, be fully

or partially pardoned, the Presidency has decided to fully pardon 31 prisoners and to partially pardon 275 convicted individuals.

At today's session it was announced that Vjekoslav Tomasic has been appointed secretary of the Presidency, as Josip Slunjski was relieved of this post. It was proposed that he, Slunjski, again be appointed commander of the republican headquarters of civil defense in Croatia.

Social Democrats Protest

LD2706193990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—The presidium of the League of Social Democrats (until recently the Croatian Social-Democratic Alliance) has sent an open letter to Croatian Assembly President Zarko Domljan, in which they "expressed their surprise, dissatisfaction, and protest against certain moves of the new government, which are contrary to the multiparty democracy."

It states that "announcements and decrees of the Minister of Education and Culture, and one-party arbitration in cases of adopting decisions, are moves which again, acting as state or one-party directives, objectively narrow the authority of the Assembly and limit the autonomy of society."

They expressed their special dissatisfaction and protest against the move on the new leading party in stating that "the Zagreb TV problem is resolved in a way which represents a Croatian variation of the anti-bureaucratic revolution." In this regard they noted that they "agree on the replacement of the Zagreb TV leaders." However, "we are against a situation in which things are done like pseudo-self-managed coups d'etat and without clearly defined legal regulations," the letter stresses.

They also considered that the initiative of the Assembly's Executive Council and the Information Committee, for acting under urgent procedure to adopt a law on Croatian radio and television without previous public discussion, is unacceptable.

At the same time, a proposal that the Executive Council make appointments, on behalf of the Assembly, as a founder appoints directors, chief and responsible editors and other editors, "represents an unacceptable trend toward the centralization of mass media. The public does not belong to parties and states, it has to be an autonomous area where different views can be expressed," the letter of the League of Social Democrats Presidium says.

Foundations of Croatia's Foreign Policy Outlined

LD2706194390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1842 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—Croatia should be represented as a free, democratic and legal state which expresses its sovereignty within Yugoslavia as a confederative alliance of states, said the presidency of Croatia tonight, defining the foundations of the foreign policy of Yugoslavia's biggest republic.

The Croatian Democratic Union won the first post-war multi-party elections which were held in Croatia recently.

The seven-man presidency of Croatia, headed by Dr Franjo Tudjman, said that the bases of Croatia's foreign policy were the interests and needs of the Croatian people, with the respect of the interests of other nations and states on an equal footing.

Tudjman Speaks on History, Opposition to HDZ

AU2706213390 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jun 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Tudjman: I Am Not a Temporary Solution for Croatia"]

[Text] Zagreb—The second session of the main committee of the Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ], held on Sunday [17 June] in the congress hall of the Zagreb fairground complex, was devoted to speeches by Dr. Franjo Tudjman, party president, and the two vice presidents, Josip Manolic and Vladimir Seks. Tudjman spoke on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the party, but his words concerned the overall political and party circumstances in which the activities of the HDZ have taken place from the election campaign to the first postelection days. Manolic outlined in points the party's most important tasks in this period and Seks spoke about the problems that have been faced in setting up communal authorities. During the session's break, a plaque was unveiled outside the building in which the HDZ was founded on 17 June 1989. After the lunch break, a debate was held, statutory changes were established, and the members of the party's leading bodies were changed.

Apologizing for the length of his speech, the HDZ president mentioned the highlights of the party's history, but also the tenacity of the opposition that the party has faced since the electoral victory. This consists, above all, of the existing system, resistance and lack of understanding in its own ranks, and finally resistance from old structures which have not yet been replaced with new ones. His speech and those of Manolic and Seks used the three points to paint a picture of the realities that the electorally victorious party has faced.

Zagreb Radio and Television—Stronghold of Old Forces

Tudjman mentioned Zagreb Radio and Television as a stronghold of old forces whose general director first of all accepted retirement and then resigned, even though the HDZ expected that the League of Communists of Croatia-the Party for Democratic Renewal would itself demand the resignation of its member, a former party ideologist, and one of the key people in the leadership. Concerning the press, he said that they are not dealing with even the main emphases of the new organs of authority, statements by the Presidency of Croatia, for

example, which shows that there is much work to do in this respect in order for the content of the press to correspond to new circumstances in the republic. He then described in ten points the spectrum of problems which should be resolved through party activity and the activity of the organs of authority along the lines of the party's electoral program.

Foreign and Domestic Resistance

"Even the reform communists are continuing with the old practice," Tudjman said, "so in the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT Branko Caratan called the HDZ and its leadership an insulting name. Mate Mestrovic is showing himself to be our critic and even today in an interview to VJESNIK professor Radica presents himself as the representative of United States' interests in Croatia. The Croatian Party of the Law falsely accuses us of evading electoral promises. The press prints this even though this involves a completely incorrect and unrealistic demand which can only bring the threat of tanks. Sime Djodan attacks us, mentioning only vice president Brozovic, even though he joined the party once everything was already over. In this connection, I must say that no one has the right, in the name of the fact that they have suffered and been in prison, to destroy Croatia's future. Bernard Jurlina is being called a convert even though he contacted us even before the elections. We need politically experienced people. However we made a mistake when we elected him president of the Cadre Commission of the Executive Council of the Assembly, but we immediately corrected that mistake. Mladen Vedris's resignation shows what happens when the proponents of a policy take upon themselves the right to create a party's political direction. The press carried an interview with the emigrant Cerovec who, after many years and actually thanks to the HDZ, was granted the right to come to Croatia, but he is now attacking us saying that the party's leadership is only interested in the dollars coming from emigrant Croats."

"Games With the Destiny of the Party and Croatia"

At the end, Dr. Tudjman spoke about party problems addressing, in particular, those who claim that Tudjman is a temporary solution both for the HDZ and Croatia. Let such people not play with the destiny of the party, the Croatian people, and their own destiny, he said from the rostrum. In this sense, he also spoke about the pressures on the party during the electoral campaign and the elections themselves, the threat of a coup d'etat and the transference of arms from the arms depots of the Territorial Defense, and the warning given two days before the Assembly's inauguration that it was time that Tudjman stepped down as he was threatened with arrest. Because of all this, it is understandable that Manolic and Seks spoke solely about the internal consolidation of the party and the introduction of strong principles of party behavior, particularly in relation to the higher and lower organs of the HDZ, and about the actions that the HDZ must undertake to avoid anarchy in the communes caused by difficulties in structuring their organs of authority.

'Farmers Union of Croatia' Founded 27 Jun

LD2706144390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—The Farmers' Union of Croatia, a multi-party organization which will represent the interests of farmers similar to farmers' unions in West European countries, was founded in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, today.

The members of the farmers' unions, as set out at the union's founding assembly today, can be farmers and also other citizens interested in the development and advancement of the rural areas and agriculture, regardless of their profession, nationality, religion and political convictions.

The founding assembly of the Farmers' Union of Croatia was attended by representatives of the board which has initiated the founding of a Farmers' Union of Yugoslavia and by Vice-President of the Croatia Assembly Stepan Sulimanac.

Referendum Called on New Serbian Constitution

Kosovo Alternatives Call for Boycott

LD2706165390 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Kosovo's alternative movements today called on the citizens of Kosovo, and other democratically-oriented citizens, to boycott, on 1 and 2 July the referendum announced by the Assembly of Serbia without taking into account the Kosovo Assembly's opinion and in opposition to the proposals of the Albanian delegates in the Assembly of Serbia. The call for a general boycott says that instead of free elections and a democratization of life, and instead of positive changes to Kosovo relations, the Assembly of Serbia has publicly presented its own proposal that the new constitution should be concluded prior to new elections so as to forestall changes in Kosovo and the potentially positive consequences of multiparty elections.

Let the boycott of the referendum demonstrate that no one can decide on the province's fate without considering the will of Kosovo's people and that the demands for Kosovo being a subject on equal terms with Yugoslavia's other federal units are supported on an all-people's scale. On the eve of the comming St Vitius celebrations, which are to be held in Samodraza and Gazimestan in Kosovo, the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo and the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms of Kosovo, both based in Pristina, have called on the Albanian people to avoid these celebrations. [passage indistinct]

Serbian LC Supports Move

LD2706214690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—Serbian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee Presidium at its

session today, presided over by Dr. Bogdan Trifunovic, unanimously supported a decision of the Serbian Assembly that people should decide, by way of a referendum, on the proposal that the new Serbian constitution be adopted according to the initiative of the Serbian Presidency, and upon its adoption, in line with the provisions of this new constitution of united Serbia, multiparty elections be called and government bodies constituted.

Noting that Serbian citizens' voting for the adoption of a new Serbian constitution is of paramount importance for the our republic's destiny, its unity, and its free and democratic development, the Presidium called on all members and organizations of the Serbian LC to give maximum political support for the referendum's success.

The Presidium also concluded that preparations for the 12th Extraordinary Congress of the Serbian LC, and for a congress of the LC and the Socialist Alliance, which plan to merge into a new socialist party of Serbia, are being successfully carried out.

LC municipal conferences will be held on 28, 29 and 30 June and they will elect delegates to the 12th Congress of the Serbian LC and for the merger congress.

The draft program and statute of the Serbian Socialist Party [socijalisticka Partija Srbije] will be prepared in joint work of both organizations, the report says.

Constitutional Court Rules on Serbian Land Law

LD2806040390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia today adopted the proposal of the Slovene Law Society to determine the constitutionality of the provision of the Law on Military Courts, according to which a defendant can choose his defender only from among military defenders, in the event that "in the course of proceedings, a military secret should be revealed which could have serious consequences on the security of the country." The SFRY Assembly will express its stance on the Sloven Law Society's proposal, and then the Constitutional Court will make a decision. [passage omitted]

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia established that provisions of the Serbian and Kosovo Law on Property Transactions were not, at the time of their inception, in accordance with the SFRY Constitution. The Court's stand is that land transactions and transactions with other property, to which ownership rights apply, are free and law can only define the conditions of these transactions. The Constitutional Court holds that it was not legally possible to ban such transactions.

The Constitutional Court established that the provisions of the Serbian Law on Restrictions in Property Transactions, which was passed last year, are not in accordance with the SFRY Constitution. This law restricts, among other things, property transactions in the following ten years in the Republic of Serbia, excluding Vojvodina. According to that law, a competent republican administration body allows a property transaction when it concludes that it neither produces a change in the national structure of the population, nor emigration of members of a certain nationality.

Kosovo TU's To Hold Founding Congress

LD2706170990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Pristina, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—It was announced today during a conference of the, so-called, independent Kosovo trade unions that the founding congress of this single-nation Albanian trade union organization will be held in Djakovica on 30 June and 1 July.

The representatives of this alternative trade union explained that they decided on Djakovica as the host town for their meeting because Djordje Bozovic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, did not allow the meeting to be held in the Assembly Hall.

The theme of the congress will be "Independent Trade Union in conditions of Democratic Pluralism." Its representives have announced that over 400 delegates and guests from our country and abroad will attend.

Slovene Parliamentarians on SFRY Confederation

LD2706175590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Vienna, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—The Republic of Slovenia does not want to secede from Yugoslavia but wants Yugoslavia to become a confederation, on condition the confederation is a product of a dialogue of equal partners and on condition free elections are first held in all of the country, a delegation of the Slovenia Assembly set out in a talk with members of the Austrian Federal Parliament in Vienna today.

The Slovene delegation also pointed out that Slovenia wanted sovereignly to dispose of its income and to reach accords in the country on the basis of market principles.

President of the Slovenia Parliament France Bucar stated to TANJUG's correspondent in Vienna that the Slovene parliamentarians' visit to Vienna was "very important for Slovenia's statehood and sovereignty." He said that the Austrian Parliament's invitation for a delegation of the Assembly of Slovenia to visit Vienna no doubt confirmed that Slovenia had been accepted as a partner for cooperation.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Plans 'Democratization'

LD2706124190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0806 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—The Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly plans to carry out at its two or three July sessions all legal activities necessary to allow

democratization in the republic's political, economic and, social life. It is expected that following the adoption in July of a number of vital laws designed to regulate the so-called rules of the game, the first free multiparty elections will be called for November. [passage omitted]

Kadijevic Holds Talks With Macedonian Leader

LD2706175990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Skopje, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—Dr. Vladimir Mitkov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Dr. Vulnet Starova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, and Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Republican Executive Council, held talks in Skopje today with Army General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary of national defense, who, accompanied by his associates, is paying a working visit to the third army district.

As reported, other republican leaders were present during the talks. Views were exchanged on the current political and socioeconomic situation in Macedonia, and in the country as a whole, and on the efforts to comprehensively carry through the incipient reforms in our economic and political system. Reference was also made to joint activities and cooperation between the republican organs and the Federal Secretariat of National Defense in defense and protection matters and development, and to consolidate the overall defense capability of the republic and our country.

The implementation of development programs was discussed. Satisfaction was expressed with the already achieved cooperation results, especially with the participation of labor organizations in Macedonia in the fulfilment of their work commitments vis-a-vis the Yugoslav People's Army.

Special attention was paid to the implementation of special purpose production [namenska proizvodnja] program which, among other things, aids in the economic development of Macedonia.

Macedonia To Hold Multiparty Elections

LD2706175490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Skopjje, 17 Jun (TANJUG)—A multi-party parliament of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will be constituted in late December at the latest and multiparty elections in the republic will be held in November, as announced at a session of the Macedonian Assembly presidency today.

The Macedonian parliament, as decided, will hold two sessions in July. At the first of the two session, set for July 12, the Macedonian legislature is, among other things, to pass an electoral law and adopt draft amendments to the federal constitution.

Vojvodina Presidency Discusses Defense Law

LD2706174390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Novi Sad, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—During its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina discussed and approved the draft law on all-people's defense.

It was noted, says the statement, that the adoption of a new provincial law on all-people's defense will establish proper legal conditions to secure unity in organizing, preparing, and implementing the functioning of an all-people's defense and system of social self-protection in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in concert with republican and federal laws.

The Presidency urged, when preparing the draft provincial law on all-people's defense, that an even greater degree of harmonization with the Serbian all-people's defense law should be ensured.

Possible Dissolution of Party's Military Body

AU2606161190 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 90 p 3

[Tamara Indik-Mali commentary: "The Party Is Abandoning the Army"]

[Text] Will thousands of communists in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] soon be left without the party they have belonged to all this time? The answer has still not been provided publicly, but it is expected soon. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] simply no longer exists, although some people claim that its membership is still greater than that of all the other existing parties. For years, the YPA has had the strongest and, one can freely say, most disciplined organization, and its representative, as a rule the president of the committee, has also been an equal member of the highest party body.

It virtually never happened before that the army members of the Central Committee of the LCY would act individually. Their speeches were always virtually uniform and always agreed upon one line. The activities of the communists in the Army, in fact their leaders, have in the last few months been under the scrutiny of the public gaze, particularly since the interruption of the 14th Extraordinary LCY Congress, because it was assessed that the Army members would prevail as regards a decision on the continuation of the congress. It seemed that the active participation of the communists from the YPA even led to the resumption, that is, the conclusion of the 14th Congress and it obviously should have been crucial in the Committee for Preparing the 15th LCY Congress as regards the formulation of the documents for the party of democratic renewal. However, the proposal on the unification of the League of Communists [LC] of Serbia and the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Serbia into the Socialist Party of Serbia has possibly dealt the most serious blow to the

army communists, who hoped that the life of the communist party of Yugoslavia—the only party that the YPA has so far been interested in—would be prolonged.

The Army is not, of course, outside the fast social and political changes that have taken place in our region, so it is therefore understandable that its leaders have kept quiet for such a long time about the multiparty system, against which it has in its time taken a resolute stand, even decisively claiming that the free elections in Croatia and Slovenia do not have an influence over the political situation in the YPA. It is nevertheless obvious that silence and the policy of sticking one's head in the sand do not lead to any lasting solutions in the situation whereby even the LC of Serbia renounces the communist party, thereby automatically bringing into question the work of the Committee for Preparing the 15th LCY Congress and actually even this party's planned modernization.

Multiparty elections for the republican assemblies, and even the federal body, are soon to be held in all parts of the country, regardless of the present duality of the system in which various parties are represented in only two republican assemblies. The Army has always had its representatives in all the assemblies. If for no other reason than out of the need for uniformed deputies to also appear. In the future, it will nevertheless have to change its firm stand on not recognizing the multiparty reality somewhat. This is because, if army cadres continue to be members of only one party—the LCY—the question justifiably arises: For what party will the army cadres run as candidates if the LCY no longer exists? That is to say, it is difficult to believe that the YPA will give up the possibility of participating in the adoption of assembly decisions in all parts of the country and in the federal Assembly when the time comes for elections. The possibility exists of course that the army candidates will be independent or that they will appear on the lists of socialists, Greens, or even the reformed communists, but this would only be temporarily, while this jumble and guessing about the future parties in some republics remains.

It is hard to rid oneself of the impression that the YPA is waiting for some new solution that would put matters in place and leave the Army as it was. But this is simply no longer possible, just as it can be said even now, that maintaining the status quo—with the LCY organization in the YPA— has to a great extent been superseded. So far no one in authority has hinted at how the multiparty system will reflect on the YPA, but it is certain that a decision on scrapping the LCY Committee in the YPA can be expected very soon, which would also mean, in practical terms, dissolving and abandoning the LCY organizations in the YPA. Apart from the fact that this would mean the depolitization of the Army, this decision is not insignificant from the point of view of cadres either, because a not inconsiderable number of people employed in it have been carrying out not specialist but political work professionally, which means they have been working for personal incomes.

The depolitization of the Army, which was just recently considered to be something impossible, is definitely already in sight because of many things, but particularly because of the apparent fear that the multiparty organization of the Army would be unimaginable. This is certainly unjustified if one means the professional employees doing party work, but it is not impossible in a practical sense, if expertise is separated from politics. This is because, employees in the Army should not have any other job than their specialist job—the defense of the country—like all similar institutions in the world. The fact that in our country profession and politics were confused in the Army in the times of the existence of a single party is another matter.

Loncar Addresses Nonaligned Meeting in Algiers

LD2506192690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 25 Jun 90

[Text] Algiers, 25 Jun (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, speaking today at the start of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries in Algiers, advocated that the conference open up the process of Mediteranean security and cooperation, similar to the CSCE.

By deciding on this option, Loncar said, we would be able to create a special kind of link between the new European structure and the new world system of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. Such a Mediterranean area, he added, would complete the picture of a new Europe without divisons and, as far as the nonaligned countries of this region are concerned, the concept of modern nonalignment.

Eleven Mediterranean nonaligned countries are taking part in the two-day conference in Algiers, which is being held three years after a similar gathering in Brioni.

Advocating the idea of opening up the process of Mediterranean security and cooperation, Budimir Loncar assessed that the Mediterranean is today lagging behind the overall world climate, particularly in Europe, where realism prevails, dialogue dominates, and tolerance is increasing and with it, also, freedoms—from individual freedom to the freedom of whole societies. The Mediterranean is lagging behind because of the concentration of crisis flashpoints of the most serious kind and also because of the disproportion in the development of individual countries in the region, from one end of the shoreline to the other, Loncar assessed.

As an illustration of the burden of the past under which this region lives, Budimir Loncar recalled the serious and dangerous Middle East crisis and all the questions connected with the legitimate rights of the Palestinian nation as well as the situation in Lebanon and Cyprus. These problems were discussed as far back as the 1987 ministerial meeting of these countries in Brioni, which promoted the desire for broad-based Mediterranean cooperation, but there were no results, Loncar stated. The main reason for this, he believes, is that the message of the new era that there should be a change in the way

in which problems are approached did not exist, or could not be equally accepted everywhere.

Stressing his conviction that this message is easier to understand and accept today, Budimir Loncar referred in particular to the significant regional forms of cooperation and integration, which include the nonaligned nations of the Mediterranean, and also the European countries of the Mediterranean and the EC. Citing the EC initiative for the advance of cooperation and support for the development of the Mediterranean countries in particular, Loncar identified European integration, in whose concentric circles the Mediteranean would acquire the place belonging to it, as one of the ways toward security, cooperation, and development. As a second possibilty complementing the previous one, he stated the possibility of the Mediterranean itself moving toward such an option, but in any event there should be no illusions that the achievement of security, cooperation, and development wil be a rapid and easy process.

To ensure this, Loncar stated his view that there should be a continuation of the constructive thread concerning the integration of the Mediterranean countries in the CSCE process, bearing in mind that the Mediterranean is an inseparable part of Europe, just as Europe is inseparable from the Mediterranean and cannot isolate its development interests from it.

What the Mediterranean can best do itself is to have under its own wing in the future a forum capable of anticipating and guiding all new developments, Loncar said. In concrete terms this means, Loncar stressed, "that the conditions have matured for the Mediteranean to establish a process similar to the CSCE and that we should here be the initiators of the opening of the process of the conference on Mediterranean security and cooperation."

Accepting this proposal, Loncar assessed in conclusion, would in practical terms mean the realization of positions which we as the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean and as the movement as a whole have advocated, in other words a qualitatively new step forward will be made, which the whole world has today approved.

Assembly President Receives Soviet Delegation

LD2706152790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 27 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—Dr. Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the SFRY Assembly, today received a Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Aleksandr Sergeyevich Dzasokhov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for International Affairs. The group is staying in our country as guests of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

After they had stressed their satisfaction with the completed program of talks and an open exchange of information and views, the guests expressed special interest in the forms of pluralist democracy being set up in Yugoslav society and in parliamentary activity under the new conditions.

Reporting their contacts with other parliaments, both sides noted the growing need to strengthen general European parliamentary cooperation both in its bilateral and multilateral forms.

During this meeting the parliamentarians once again expressed their interest and readiness to support, and make their own contribution to, consolidation of cooperation between the SFRY and the Soviet Union.